INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 104 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Niemeyer Paints Gloomy Picture For Reforms

Structure Built On Hope Of Prosperity

NO PROSPECT OF TAX RELIEF

Provincial Scheme Depends On Profits Of Railway

NO RELIEF TO BOMBAY ⁞ *SUBVENTION TO NEW PROVINCES*

Prospect Of Higher Income-Tax And Surcharges

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 30.

Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report is issued as a Parliamentary Paper.

It is expected that before Parliament rises in July, Orders-in-Council in respect of the Niemeyer Report will be passed. This is being expedited, since Parliament desires the Financial Orders to precede the Orders-in-Council which will fix the dates for the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy.

No Material Change

The views of the Government of India and the Provinces will be forwarded to Whitehall at the earliest and the Draft Orders prepared.

Competent observers do not expect any material changes as result of comments by Governments; and the final conclusions will mainly fall in line with the recommendations made by Sir Otto Niemeyer.

Grigg Forearmed

Sir J. Grigg, the Finance Member, has already forearmed himself against any calls on the Central Exchequer and has provided 197 lakhs for Revenue Reserve to meet this contingency. He may require another fifty lakhs to pay all the Provincial Bills.

No Benefit For Bombay

Bombay, Madras and the Punjab get no benefit out of the Niemeyer recommendations. Bombay gets a 20 per cent share of the Income Tax allotment for Provinces along with Bengal.

Solace For U. P.

While the subvention for Assam conforms to the general expectation, the United Provinces receive surprising solace, 25 lakhs for five years. The Provinces will get back their balances of provident and other funds hitherto kept as securities for debts with the Centre, while Bengal, Bihar, Assam and the Frontier get their debts cancelled.

Sir Otto Niemeyer has proposed Provincial Autonomy may safely be inaugurated a year hence.

SIMLA REACTIONS

SIMLA: April 30.

The Niemeyer findings are based on the consideration "that expenditure at the Centre cannot be expected, consistently with safety, to decrease much below the point to which it has now been reduced."

It is understood that Sir Otto did independently examine the Army expenditure and also other heads of expenditure before coming to the above conclusion. On the other hand, he has recommended a thorough-going overhaul of the Railway expenditure as a vital element in the whole Provincial problem. Indeed, Railway Finances appear to be the crux of the whole question in determining the speed of relief to Provinces. Taking the worst view, if the Railways are unable to meet the deficit out of their own reserves and have, hereafter to be subsidized by the General Budget, then the entire financial structure of the New Constitution is liable to be completely upset.

A PROBABILITY.

On the other hand, if Railway Finances at least live on their own reserves for the next ten years, the Niemeyer Scheme of help to Provinces stands intact. Only there is the probability that in such a contingency the proposed devolution of incometax shares to provinces during the second five year period may have to be interrupted by the Governor-General suspending the operation of the scheme owing to the fall in other revenue not made good by contributions from Railways. However, the authorities seem confident that Railway expenditure can be overhauled and if Provinces perceive that it is in their interest to co-operate, better management of Railways should accelerate the distribution of incometax.

CENTRE AND PROVINCES

As between the Centre and the Provinces, the Niemeyer findings tend, in the opinion of Simla, to be on the liberal side towards the Provinces. The reason is that though the Centre had contemplated that they might have to give up 50 per cent share of income-tax, they did not visualise the initial grants to the Provinces in addition to the 50 per cent income-tax share. Though Sir Otto does not attempt in the matter of relief to the Provinces to enunciate any so-called scientific scheme, his method has on the whole done substantial justice to all Provinces. Only three Provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab get no benefits from the proposed scheme of subventions. The reason is that Madras benefits immediately to the extent of 20 lakhs through sepa-

(Continued on Page 7.)

SWISS FRANC SENSATION

Bear Attack Mystifies London Exchange Market

LONDON, April 30.

The Swiss franc became the storm centre of a bear attack to-day the origin of which is at present mystifying the London Exchange market. Spot francs weakened from 15.21 to 15.24-1/2, while the discount for one month forward widened from three to six and for three months from 12-1/2 to 16 centimes.

Among the diverging views expressed, the likeliest explanation appears to be that French capital, disturbed by the latest Central European anxieties, is being withdrawn to Paris for conversion into sterling. Other quarters assert that New York has been selling Swiss francs heavily. Pressure against the French franc was not large. Consequently the British Control was able to maintain the rate with comparative ease.—Reuter.

DUTCH BANKERS' VIEW

(Special Cable)

AMSTERDAM, April 30

Well-informed bankers attribute the sudden weakness in the Swiss Franc to nervousness at the trend of the French elections.

Italy, therefore, is converting her balances in Switzerland into sterling which is regarded safer. —Reuter.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 30.

Travel by train all the way from Calais to Hongkong is now possible. The last rail on the Canton-Hankow Railway was laid yesterday. Its opening to traffic is expected towards the middle of May.

STOP PRESS

DISTURBANCES IN LOHARU

LOHARU, April 30

The Loharu Durbar in the course of a communique states that Subedar Dilsukhram and other absconders of State, assisted by the villagers of Chehar and Jats from outside, attacked and looted the Chehar police station yesterday morning. The constables Six of them, including a head constable, received severe injuries. Rioters seized a large number of arms and amunitions from the police station.

Strong police force proceeded to Chehar but met with strong opposition from the rioters who fired about two hundred bullets. The village is guarded by about five hundred Jats. The State police had to retire, as they could not face the rioters who outnumbered them. The Dewan left this morning for the scene of occurrence and was met with a hail of bullets from the rioters.

He ordered firing, which was kept up for four hours. The rioters left Chehar after setting fire to the village, which was reoccupied by the Dewan. There was no casualty among State forces. One rioter was shot dead. The situation is under complete control. Arms have not been recovered from the rioters.—A.P.

PIROW FOR LONDON

(Special Cable)

CAPE TOWN, April 30.

Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence on the invitation of the British Government is leaving for England on 22nd May to discuss matters affecting communications and defence of South Africa.—Reuter.

SUBHAS' ARREST IN COMMONS

"When Free He Became Focus Of Revolutionary Activity"

BUTLER'S ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

LONDON, April 30

In the House of Commons Rev. R. Sorensen asked why Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had his passport seized at Port Said; why a policeman was detailed to mount guard on him while he was on board at Port Said; why the Austrian police at the request of British authorities closely watched him at Badgastein and why this personal interference was employed in this case.

NO PERSONAL INTERFERENCE

Mr. Butler replied that he had no information as regards the first two parts of the question relating to the action taken by the Egyptian authorities. As regards the third part, it was important that the British authorities should be informed of Mr. Bose's whereabouts, but Mr. Butler had no reason for thinking that the measures taken were more than necessary for the purpose or that they amounted to personal interference.

NO PUBLICATION OF EVIDENCE

Rev. Sorensen asked whether the intercepted letters concerning Mr. Bose would be published and whether informers were employed to discover evidence against Mr. Bose.

Mr. Butler replied that certain passages from intercepted letters were read by Government speakers in the Legislative Assembly on 23rd March a report of which he was sending to Rev. Sorensen. It was not proposed to publish anything further. The answer to the last part was in the negative.

Replying to a further question by Rev. Sorensen, Mr. Butler detailed Mr. Bose's previous convictions.

Rev. Sorensen remarked that there was considerable perturbation in Bengal regarding Mr. Bose's arrest and added that many prominent officials considered that Mr. Bose had already suffered punishment and that further punishment was unnecessary.

BUTLER QUOTES ZETLAND

Mr. Butler replied:—Lord Zetland's information is that when Mr. Bose regained liberty he became the focus of revolutionary activity again.

Mr. Butler urged Rev. Sorensen to read the debate in the Legislative Assembly.—Reuter.

MOTORING & AVIATION

Owing to pressure on space, our special feature page on Motoring and Aviation has had to be held over.

ANGLO-SOVIET NAVAL TREATY

Negotiations Expected To Start Shortly

LONDON, April 30

Russia has indicated her desire to negotiate with British for a bilateral naval treaty. Negotiaions are expected to begin shortly the aim being a Pact similar to the Qualitative Limitation Treaty recently signed between Britain, France and the United States.

The conclusion of such an Anglo-Russian agreement will be followed by negotiations for a Qualitative Pact between Britain and Germany.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLEET FORGES AHEAD

Lord Monsell Submits Supplementary Naval Estimates

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 30.

Presenting the supplementary naval estimates, Lord Monsell explains that the programme is in pursuance of the White Paper policy of March 3 and that the continuance in expenditure was necessitated by the expenditure in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Altogether in the 1936 programme there will be an increase in the navy by 38 vessels in addition to the smaller craft. The two new cruisers will be of the Southampton Class and the three smaller probably 5,000 tons; destroyers will be of the Tribal Class.

Provision has also been made for important improvements in the stock of ammunition, fuel, essential stores and equipment of the Fleet.

It is revealed that the Fleet will be equipped with a new type of aircraft, and also additional anti aircraft armament for ships will be provided. Four cruisers of the Hawkins Class which ordinarily should have been scrapped on December 12, under the London Naval Treaty, will be retained and brought within the scope of the Treaty by reducing their armament from 7.5 to 6.1 inches.

Plymouth and Gibraltar will be provided with drydocks capable of accommodating the largest ships.

TEN MILLION ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR BRITISH NAVY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Navy requires a further 10,300,000 sterling during the present financial year in order to start the new construction programme. This is in addition to the ordinary estimate of 60,930,000.

Lord Monsell in the course of a statement accompanying the supplementary naval estimate, issued this morning sets out the programme which includes two capital ships, five cruisers, nine destroyers, one aircraft carrier, four submarines, six sloops, one river gunboat, and a number of smaller craft.

The estimate for work at the Naval base at Singapore has increased from 8,693,000 to 10,661,000 sterling.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR SHEGAON

Will Make Experiments On Ideal Village Life

WARDHA, April 30.

Mahatma Gandhi who was particularly detained here on account of the Working Committee's sitting left Wardha for Shegaon, the village of Seth Jamanlal Bajaj where he intends making experiments regarding his ideal village life.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AND BENGAL DISPUTE

WARDHA, April 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has fixed 5th and 6th of May for the hearing of the Bengal dispute. Notice has been issued to the people concerned to be present with the necessary papers.—A. P.

NEW ZEALAND'S FOUR MILLION CONVERSION LOAN

LONDON, April 30.

The New Zealand conversion loan, underwritten to-day, totals four million sterling at 3 per cent., the issue price being 98-1/2 redeemable in 1952-55. It provides for repayment of the 6 per cent. 1936-51 stock. The first interest payment of 25 shillings will be made on Jan. 1, 1937.

The subscription lists will open on Monday.—Reuter.

Last Hope Of The Abyssinians

All Available Men Rushed To Check Italian Advance On Addis Ababa

TREACHERY IN LINES?

ADDIS ABABA, April 30.

In a final effort to check the Italian advance, all available men have been rushed from Addis Ababa to the mountains between here and Debrabreham, which lies on a flat plain in the mountainous country, separating it from the capial.

LAST HOPE

It represents the last hope of defence.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF ITALIAN GAS BOMBS

Survivor Of Battle Of Maichio Relates Gruesome Story

ADDIS ABABA, April 30

How a big-scale gas attack by Italian warplanes shattered the Imperial Guard and brought defeat on the Emperor's own troops was told by a wounded survivor of the battle of Maichio who returned here. The battle of Maichio, a few miles south of Amba Alagi, was fought on March 31. The Emperor personally led a force of over 20,000 men. The defeat of this army was the turning point in the campaign.

"On the first day," said the survivor, "we attacked and broke up the Italian line. The next day we inflicted further defeats on the Italians. The third day began well for us, but suddenly the sky began to darken and hundreds of aeroplanes dropped bombs and asphyxiating blue gas. All our men who did not possess gasmasks were instantly killed and only a few with masks escaped."

ITALIANS CAPTURE TARMADUR

ADDIS ABABA, April 30.

Members of the British Ambulance unit report that Italian advance-guards have captured the strategical mountain of Tarmadur practically unopposed and are now advancing to Debrabreham, 70 miles from Addis Ababa with 10,000 men. Italian aeroplanes dived over the aerodrome at Addis Ababa machine-gunning the empty hangars.—Reuter.

WHY DROUILLET WAS FORCED TO LAND

French Airman Being Watched By Detectives In Rome Hotel

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, April 30.

According to a correspondent M. Matin Drouillet after leaving Villa Coublay secretly refuelled in an isolated spot near Marseilles where his friends were waiting with a barrel of petrol. M. Drouillet then made for Alpesmaritimes intending fly to Crete where he had organised another secret refuelling base. Thence he had planned to follow the Red Sea where he had two other dumps on the Arabian coast and had hoped to reach Addis-Ababa within 48 hours.

But while over the sea between Corsica and Crete the oil-pressure suddenly decreased. He was forced to make for the nearest land which was Italy and managed to reach the military aerodrome at Centocelli. The engine would have stopped ten minutes later.

Mr. Drouillet is now staying at a hotel in Rome where he is watched by detectives. His future plans depend upon the decision of the Italian authorities as regards his aeroplane.

HINDENBURG LINE BREACHED?

Italians Claim To Have Occupied Sasabaneh And Bullale

ROME, April 30

Sasabaneh, the pivot of the Abyssinian "Hindenburg Line," is officially stated to have been occupied by the Italians yesterday afternoon. Bullale was also captured.

Marshal Badoglio's communique states that the strong fortified line at Sasabaneh and Bullale, Turkish and Belgian officers and projected and constructed by defended with vigour by Abyssinian troops under Dedjasmatch Nasibu, has been taken by assault by Gen. Graziani's troops. Somali troops, Royal Carabiniers, Blackshirts of Tevere division, "Forest Militia", Somali battalions of Royal Corps, colonial troops and Dubats vied with each other in courage and tenacity during the difficult battle against an adversary determined to resist to the last on well-prepared ground and amply equipped with supplies of all kinds.

The enemy in rout are being pursued by Italian motorised troops.—Reuter.

TREACHERY IN ABYSSINIAN LINES?

ADDIS ABABA, April 30

Grave fears of treachery in the Abyssinian lines have been aroused by the capture of Mount Tarmadur on the North Front near Debrabrehan, seventy miles from Addis Ababa commanding two roads from Dessie to Addis Ababa.

It appears that 1,000 reinforcements sent to stem the Italian advance on Addis Ababa failed to arrive as they received no supplies.

Consequently the garrison at the stronghold of Tarmadur held by only 330 men under the Swedish Captain, Tamm, was forced to retire in the face of overwhelming Italian forces.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET YET AT IT

Questionnaire To Germany To Be Communicated Next Week

LONDON, April 30.

Despite the fact that the meeting began at an early hour the Cabinet did not conclude the examination of the questionnaire to Germany and a further meeting will be necessary.

It is learned that the questionnaire will be communicated to Germany early next week through the ordinary diplomatic channels. —Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted by still young gentleman of means and modern ideas proportionate match unmarried or widow of better social class without caste or orthodoxy prejudice. Apply Box No. 6057, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two experienced hands thoroughly conversant in Motor Oil Lubricants business. Apply Box No. 6047 "Bombay Chronicle."

Required immediately an experienced and capable Manager, for a well-known and giant Cement Factory at Madagascar, also electrical and diesel engineers and chemists. Those experienced need apply stating age, experience and salaries expected. Those knowing French will be given preference. Apply Box No. 6043, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Nurse for a private practitioner at Cutch-Mandvi. Gujerati knowing preferred. Apply with qualification testimonials stating age, past experience and minimum pay to Box No. 6046 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An experienced Clerk with a knowledge of typewriting, account-keeping and general correspondence. Apply with Testimonials—The Secretary, Ladies' Club, 3, Lothian Road, Poona. (3085).

Wanted an M.B.B.S. for the post of 2nd Medical Officer, Dharampur State, starting pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as house-rent, private practice not allowed. Apply stating age, nationality, previous experience, with copies of testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat). (3079).

Wanted—Experienced, honest Agriculturist not afraid of hard work and capable of controlling labour, to independently manage small farm of about 50 acres. Must have sufficient mechanical knowledge to maintain small pumping sets in good order. Must guarantee successful working of farm. Moderate salary and share in profits at present but good future prospects to deserving man. Apply mentioning remuneration expected and experience, to T. P. Boyce & Co., Belgaum. (6026).

Wanted for a State 2 Tutors to teach Prince and Princess English and Gujarati on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 with free Board, Lodging and Servants, Second-class travelling fare will be given. Applications should be handwritten and accompany Character and Education Certificates, with a security of Rs. 100 under Insured Cover. Selected Party will be informed and money will be sent for other expenses. Applicants must present themselves within 10 days of receipt of orders otherwise security will be forfeited. Security of rejected candidates will be returned back. Apply to:—The Private Secretary to Raja Jatin Das, Esqr., 49 Jatin Das Road, Calcutta. (6010).

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a cashier for a firm of Auditors immediately, cash security rupees five hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6050, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Clerk-Typist, Accountant, Salesmen, Teachers, Salesgirls, Lady Assistants, Doctors and Nurses immediately. Apply at 4 Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Fort, near lift. (6058).

Wanted Teachers on 100—10—150 for Maths., Science, English, Persian, French for a high school. Apply Box 6056, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Qualified accountant with previous experience if possible. Salary from Rs. 50-65 Box No. 6027, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to secure advertisements for a Hindi Weekly. Apply with terms. Manager, Bharat Vijaya Harda. (6010).

Wanted a Selling Agent for our Swadeshi "Bharat" lamps made in India. Apply to the Bharat Electric Bulb Works, Ltd., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta. (6008).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

FOR SALE

An uptodate Dry-Cleaning Concern, having the most modern English Dry-Cleaning Plant—well-established in Bombay, holding a good clientele. Most lucrative business for a small investor. Apply Box No. 6030, "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 15300 for five shares Nos. 221496| 221500 in the Reserve Bank of India issued in the name of "Mahomed Ismail" has been stolen. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

MAHOMED ISMAIL.
Share-holder.

R6055

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 11th May, 1936, at 11-30, noon, (S.T.) at the Trading Ring Hall of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., situated at 16, Shaikhmemon Street, Bombay, to consider and if thought fit to pass the resolutions prepared by the Managing Committee regarding Teji Mandi transactions.

By order of the Managing Committee.
PRATAPRAY MANMOHANDAS,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th April, 1936.

3089

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the area within the Bombay Suburban District Local Board under Section 102 (b) of the Bombay Local Board's Act 1923 that this Board desires to impose the Profession Tax defined and described in the rules, copies whereof will be available for inspection at the offices of the D.L.B., B.S.D. and of all Notified Area Committees in the District and of the Collector and Mamlatdar B.S.D. in lieu of the Tax known as Tax on Milch Cattle Stables and tax on Industrial concerns, sanctioned by the Commissioner B.D. in his No. L.S.G. 68 dated 18-2-30 and by the Commissioner C.D. in his No. B.S.D.—D|7-1 dated 4-8-32 and No. Andheri 7|1 dated 5-1-35 respectively.

Any inhabitant of the district objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objection in writing to the President, D.L.B., B.S.D. Andheri.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board, B.S.D.

3090

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

WHEREAS Lala Harkishenlal, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, was the registered holder of 4770 shares in the Capital of the Company, and

WHEREAS the said Lala Harkishenlal is indebted to the Company in certain accounts to the extent of Rs. 51,50,042/13/11 exclusive of interest from 1.1.36, and

WHEREAS the Company has in terms of the Articles of Association, a first and paramount lien on the said shares, and

WHEREAS the Company in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Art. 51 has by a resolution dated 8.4.1936 of its Central Board of Directors resolved to enforce the said lien by sale of the said shares, and

WHEREAS notice of the intention to sell has been served on Lala Harkishenlal and Khwaja Nazir Ahmad, Receiver of Lala Harkishenlal's estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the said amount of Rs. 51,50,042/13/11 is paid on or before the 11th June, 1936, the said shares or any smaller number will be sold in such manner and at such time as the Directors may deem fit.

Offers are invited by the Company for the purchase of the said shares or any smaller number thereof.

By order of the Board
BAIJ NATH CHOPRA,
Manager.

Lahore, dated 28th April, 1936.

(3098).

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

Re: Five Second Preference Shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 57800 to 57804.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIWAN BAHADUR GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS of Madras sold the above shares with a blank transfer deed executed by him through Messrs. Huson Tod & Co., Share brokers, Madras, and that they were subsequently purchased through Mr. Gulabdas Harkisondas Dalal, Share Broker, Bombay, by Messrs. B. Jagmohandas & Co., Machhlipith Surat, who were given delivery of the said shares along with a transfer deed, which according to the said Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss is not the original transfer deed but a fabricated one. Our client Mr. JAGMOHANDAS J. VAKIL of the said Messrs. B. Jagmohandas & Co., being in the circumstances desirous of getting a fresh transfer deed, signed by the original seller the said Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss applied to him for the purpose. We accordingly on behalf of our client do hereby give notice to whomsoever it may concern that he may prove his claim, if any, to the said Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss on the basis of his holding the original transfer deed as the rightful owner of the said shares. If such a claim is not proved within one month from the date hereof, a fresh deed of transfer will be executed by the said Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss and obtained by our client from him and no claim whotsoever will be thereafter entertained by virtue of a mere possession of the original transfer deed with the signature of the said Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss.

Dated this 30th day of April 1936.

RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for Jagmohandas J. Vakil.

3096.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1361 of 1933.

HAJI NURMAHOMED HAJI RAJEMAHOMED ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ABDUL KARIM HAJI RAJEMAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO THE DECREE and Decretal Order, of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1936. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Bai Halimabai, daughter of Zenubhai Haji Rajemahomed deceased, who died at Ahmedabad, on or about the 26th day of August, 1933, are hereby required to file affidavit of such claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each affidavit of claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupees two for filing the same.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1936.

3094.

SPLENDID
TAMIL TALKIE
on SUNDAY, 3rd May at 10-30 A.M. in the Morning.
TAMIL NADU TALKIES'
Second Mythological Hit
"MOHINI—RUKMANGADHA"
featuring
The Nightingale of South India.
Miss M. S. VIJAYAL
(of 'Menaka' fame) and
MISS SARADAMBAL
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
M. R. SUBRAMNIAN
and others, at your favourite Theatre
PLAZA

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL AND TEAKWOOD LYING AT HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY., BOMBAY.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Rly., (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder on Friday the 1st day of May 1936 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) Scrap Material of G. I. P. Railway including:—

Springs, engine fittings, bolts, draw bars, engine frame plates and boiler pieces, engine tanks, wagon body plates, wagon under frames, cast steel, couplings screw, gas holders, cast iron, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels centre, skeleton wheels, axles crank, steel tubes, cuttings and punchings, iron and steel rails, iron jaws, tramway rails, tramway tip wagons, tongue rails, C. I. Chairs, pots, castings, bolts & nuts, spikes screw, tie bars, fish plates, keys coiled, steel sleepers, Wooden sleepers, C. G. Iron sheets, shell loco and non-loco boilers, wagon bodies with underframes, Pulleys, teakwood, etc.

Terms:—10 per cent deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
BUCK JONES
in the Thrilling drama
"BORDER BRIGANDS"
and another action drama
"STOWAWAY"
Universal Specials

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-day:—3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.
THE DRAGON MURDER CASE
with
WARREN WILLIAM
An amazing detective Thriller
SATURDAY NEXT
She's Got Vital-i-ty! Original-i-ty!
And Lawdy, What A

Handloom Weavers Faced With Menace Of Dumping

PLEA FOR INCREASED SUBVENTION FROM CENTRAL REVENUES

SIMLA, April 29.

The recent efforts made at Delhi to promote the interests of handloom weavers, who have been faced with serious dumping from outside and internal competition from mills, by bringing about mutual understanding between the handloom weavers and millowners, have not produced any results. Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, who promised to look into the matter if any satisfactory understanding could be reached between mill and handloom interests, has been informed that negotiations carried on in this behalf have failed.

Some members of the Assembly interested in handloom industry and those representing mill interest met on two occasions, but their deliberations resulted in no agreement.

WHY MIDDLEMAN?

It was, however, agreed that the subvention granted for the development of the handloom weaving industry ought to be considerably increased and that local Governments ought to be persuaded by the Government of India to take energetic and immediate steps to distribute yarn purchased at cost price from millowners to the handloom weavers through co-operative or equally cheap agencies and thus do away with the middleman.

It appears there was no agreement on the following points:—

(1) Demand of handloom weavers that production of all cloth up to 40s. at least 20s. should be restricted to themselves, so that they could be assured of their market.

(2) Demand on behalf of the handloom weavers that the import duty on yarn ought to be abolished or lowered with a view to lowering the general level of prices of yarn available for handloom weavers.

(3) Revision of Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement so as to lower the duty on Japanese yarn and raise the duty on Japanese imports of cloth.

APPOINT SPECIAL TARIFF BOARD.

The "United Press" understands that a suggestion has been made to Government to appoint a Special Tariff Board and convene a conference of representatives of handloom weavers of different provinces and the textile export of provncial Governments to investigate the problem of protecting the handloom industry adequately against dumping from outside and internal competition from mills.—United Press.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE AT HUBLI

Fire Destroys Cattle Fodder Worth Rs. 50,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 28.

Nearly 200 fodder dumps in old Hubli caught fire suddenly yesterday at midnight. The whole town was illuminated with the fierce light. The municipal fire fighter came on the scene a little later but found the fire beyond its control. It contented itself with guarding the neighbouring residential quarters which were in danger of catching fire. The cause of the fire is not known.

The loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Several Rayats have been totally ruined. The cattle are faced with a fodder draught.

Village Uplift Near Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR: April 28.

Very useful work is being done by the Sudarna Mandal of Gutad, a village some four miles off from here in respect of rural uplift, sanitation and educational problems.

The Taluka Development Association in conjunction with the agricultural fieldman, Mr. Thakore, have prepared four roads, improved the condition of the well by closing its entrance and steps and putting up a hand 'Rahat' instead. The Government contributed Rs. 40 towards the purpose.

Besides Gutad, Birwadi and Old Mahableshwar form other model villages and centres of village improvement and propaganda work in the Mahal.

INSURED COVERS IN RIFLED MAIL BAGS

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Enquiries made in connection with the mail robbery committed yesterday at the Jiaganj Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, when about 40 men, armed with lathis and other weapons, looted mail bags and mercilessly assaulted the mail peon and the pointsman on their offering resistance, reveal that the mail bags contained two insured covers valued at Rs. 1,200.

The injured men are progressing in the railway hospital. Vigorous investigation is proceeding but no arrest is so far reported.—United Press.

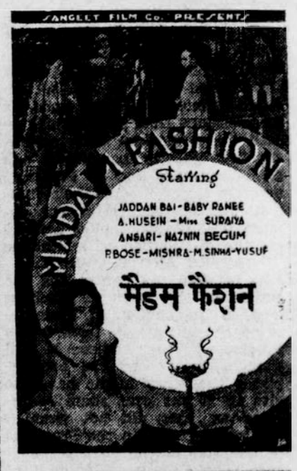
RE-ASSESSMENT IN PUNJAB DISTRICTS

LAHORE, April 29.

Forecast report for the re-assessment of the Districts of Amritsar, Jhelum and Rawalpindi have been under the consideration of Government and it has been decided to start settlement operations in the Amritsar District with effect from October 1, 1936.

In respect of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts it has, however, been decided not to have full-fledged settlement operations but only to have the records of rights revised.

It is yet to be seen which of the two Districts of Jhelum and Rawalpindi is to be taken first. The point is under consideration. —United Press.

WHEN SHE STEPPED OUT OF HER HOME
everybody hailed her as "MADAM FASHION"
And WHEN SHE STEPPED IN
She was the hated woman.

SANGEET FILM Co. PRESENTS
MADAM FASHION
Starring
JADDAN BAI - BABY RANEE
A. HUSEIN - Miss SUDAIYA
ANSARI - NAZNIN BEGUM
R BOSE - MISHRA - M. SINHA - YUSUF
मैडम फैशन
WHY?
SANGEET MOVIETONE'S
Hindi Super
MADAM FASHION
MADAM FASHION
will tell you everything.
It will tear off the mask of your so-called society.
Director:—
JADDANBAI
Is congratulated for giving such a new picture.
: Starring: :
The Queen of Music:
JADDANBAI
A. HUSSAIN
BABY RANI
Special Show for Ladies at 1-30 P. M. On Monday the 4th May.
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.
Daily at: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Taxes On Motor Transport Should Be Compounded

Roads Development Association President Urges Formation Of Transport Ministry

The following are some extracts from the Presidential speech of Mr. H. E. Ormerod at the general meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association:—

"In reviewing the work of the Association I have the pleasant task of reporting continued progress and the extension of our activities.

One of our main objects, as you know, is to bring about a balanced system of communications and the provision of an organized and healthy form of transport whether by rail, road, water or air, in the best interests of the country. We have made repeated recommendations to the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, and local authorities in this connection, and this has kept them in possession of the non-official viewpoint. We might almost claim we have served as an unofficial Board of Communications in this respect.

ROAD-RAIL FEUD.

While we have dealt with a great variety of questions, there is one in particular of extreme importance to which I would like to refer—that is, road and rail competition, for a great deal depends on the attitude we adopt towards it, and with your permission I will take up a little of your time in explaining the position.

It may appear at times that we are anti-railways, actually however this is not the case, and what we are striving for is a balanced state of affairs in the country's communication system obtained by a closer co-ordination and co-operation between the various forms of transport. There is a lack of balance now due largely to the independent administration of roads and railways.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

We, together with the European Group in the Legislative Assembly, have pressed for the formation of a Ministry of Transport or a portfolio of communications at the centre and effective Boards of Communications in the provinces to overcome this, and the Government of India have since agreed to the appointment of a Ministry as soon as a convenient opportunity occurs. Meanwhile the Provincial Boards of Communications have come into being although, partly owing to their unwieldy size, and the infrequency of their meetings, they have not become really effective as yet.

In pressing for the early appointment of these bodies, our desire has been to prevent the acute position which has arisen between road and rail transport in other countries developing here. The monopoly the railways have enjoyed up to recently has been assailed by the definite advantages offered by motor transport, with the result that inroads are being made into their revenue, thereby affecting the Central revenues, which present conditions make it difficult to prevent. The resulting situation calls for a serious examination of the whole question of transport, for both road and rail transport are essential for the economic development of the country and the time has arrived, if waste of public money is to be avoided, when a clear definition should be made of the role which each form of transport should play in the future development of the country.

MOTOR TAX.

It is now some six years since the Association commenced to make representations to the various Provincial Governments regarding the need for the compounding of taxes on motor transport into one provincial tax.

The Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Assam have the matter under consideration, and other Provinces, we are glad to report, have already adopted this system of taxation including Bombay where it has resulted also in the abolition of tolls, thus meeting with another of our long sustained demands.

We are still urging the adoption of a common basis of taxation throughout the country to facilitate the movement of motor transport, and to assist in bringing the conditions of operation of both road and rail transport in line with one another.

PETROL TAX.

Taking advantage of the visit to India of Sir Otto Niemeyer, who had been charged to report on the question of adjustment of Provincial and Federal finances under the new constitution, your Council addressed him urging the allotment of 4 annas per gallon at the Petrol tax to provinces instead of the 2 1/2 annas per gallon at present received. Your Branches have also sought the support of the Provincial Government and other associations in this demand.

BRANCHES.

All your Branches have been particularly active this year and their Annual Reports are extremely interesting, showing as they do, the work being done in different parts of India.

I will refer briefly to some of the more important matters they have had under consideration.

Our Calcutta Branch has helped to bring about the appointment of a Special Officer to carry out a comprehensive survey of the Bengal communications system and his report which will shortly be available should be of considerable value.

The Sind Branch, although handicapped by local conditions, has put in some good work, and with the formation of an independent Government it will be able to take a more effective part in bringing about the development of communications in the new province. The report issued recently by Mr. Stubbs, recommending schemes amounting to 97 lacs of rupees clearly indicates the great necessity for road communications in Sind. It is hoped, in view of the importance of the development of road communications in the Barrage area, that Government of India will take early steps to implement Mr. Stubb's recommendations by means of a road loan.

IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Branch records an improvement in road conditions in the Presidency for the first time after many years. The Bombay Government have been rather slow in getting into action but this is partly due to the Central Government's delay in dealing with their schemes and to some extent caused by the objections raised by the railways.

We hope that the unexpended balance and subsequent amounts to be received from the Government of India as the share of the Bombay Government of the Petrol Tax will be utilised more expeditiously in future.

In this connection the Branch has on more than one occasion urged the Government to appoint a Special Officer, to carry out a survey of the Presidency on the lines of the report on the Madras Presidency, which was issued recently by their Special Officer, Mr. Vipan. Up to now the Bombay Board of Communications has functioned rather more as a Road Board than a Board of Communications and we are sorry to note that Railway recommendations in connection with feeder roads have been receiving but little attention. It has been difficult for the Board to function as a Board of Communications because it is advised

(Continued on page 4)

"Vita" To Be Boycotted

DECISION OF MAMMOTH CUTCHI MEETING

Appeal To Start Indian Concern

A mammoth meeting of the Cutchis in Bombay, the third of the series to be held under the auspices of the Cutchi Prajaka Parishad (Cutch People's Conference) in furtherance of the boycott propaganda against B.I.S.N. Company was held at Dana Bunder on Thursday night under the presidentship of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas.

The burden of the speeches of the speakers was that "Vita," the boat of the B.I.S.N. Company should be boycotted on the coming Saturday as well as in future to vindicate the self-respect of the Cutchis.

Loud speakers were installed and perfect volunteer arrangements were made.

Messrs. Vrajlal B. Chhaya, Secretary of the Parishad, said that the boycott of "Vita" was successful and consequently passengers (nearly 1,000 in number) travelled by the B.S.N. Co.'s boats "Parvati" and "Sonavati."

START INDIAN CONCERN

They (the Parshad) might even have to make attempts to float an indigenous concern to facilitate the needs of the Cutchis. In which case the Cutchi people should repose their utmost confidence in their leaders and help in the furtherance of their aims They were also taking expert advice from economists like Mr. K. T. Shah in the matter and there should be no doubt as to their success.

NO COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT

Mr. Khimji M. Baporia read the report of the Boycott Committee's efforts so far. There were rumours spread in certain local Vernacular papers, that a compromise has been arrived between the Parishad and the Company. They should not give any credence to such rumours but should only rely in authorttative statements of the parishad.

Mr. Punji Girji Mehshri exhorted that everybody should help in the efforts of the Committee. Any rumours that were afloat about a compromise were baseless and the boycott was not lifted.

Mr. Shivdas Champshi appealed for keeping up the spirit of last Saturday and keep the flag flying till the success was achieved.

Other speakers were Messrs Pranji Mulji Kanya, advocate, Lakhamsay Vijpal Nagalparia, Pranlal Sakarlal Mehta, Kaysi Mulji Manek, Meghji Sojpal, Vallabhdas Ratansi Mehta, advocate, Nanji Laljee Parmar, and Kooverji Jetha Bai.

They stressed that unity be maintained in the face of the struggle.

GRAIN DEALERS' RESOLVEE

A speaker announced that 3200 grain dealers had taken an oath not to export their goods by the B.I.S.N. Company, which announcement was received with cheers.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas who spoke last said that they should act instead of speechifying. He appealed to one and all to come early even at 5 a.m. as it was rumoured passengers would be best had early, to the Victoria Dock on Saturday in furtherance of the boycott propaganda. They should all tell their friends not to go by "Vita".

The issue was an All-India one. Regarding the floating of a Company, his friends were enthusiastic. It could not be achieved in a day and they would do their best towards its furtherance.

He appealed to Sindhis, Porbunderi's and all who were doing their business on B. I. S. N. and not to Cutchis alone, to join the boycott as the issue effected them all as Indians.

The meeting then terminated.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The Boycott Committee consists of 15 members including Mulraj Karsondas, Surji Vallabhdas, Punshi Meheshri, Vrajlal B. Chhaya, G. S. Dholakiya and others.

PROGRESS OF ZENITH ASSURANCE

Annual Report Shows Rs. 73,706 Profits Over Last Year's

The annual general meeting of the Zenith Life Assurance Company Limited was held at 5 p.m. on Thursday at the new premises of the Company, with Sir Hormusjee Mehta in the chair.

The report of the directors for the year 1935 was submitted. It stated that during the year 2,269 new proposals for sums totalling Rs. 39,53,950 were received out of which 1,902 proposals for Rs. 33,79,050 materialised into policies. The total business in force on the books of the Company on 31st December, 1935, was Rs. 1,11,82,915.

During the year Rs. 1,96,425 became payable to policy-holders, either by death or by the maturing of the policies, which showed an increase of Rs. 95,663 over the total payments made in 1934.

INCREASED INCOME.

The total income for the year was Rs. 6,65,156, which showed an increase of Rs. 73,706 over the income for the preceding year.

With a view to realise a higher rate of interest than from Government Securities, a property known as "Embassy House" was purchased by the Company for Rs. 1,51,000.

The report was adopted.

Messrs. Chotalal Kilachand and S. M. Chothia were re-elected as directors and Messrs Sorab S. Engineer and Co. were re-elected auditors for the year.

Moharram At Karachi

Janab Maulana Syed Azizul-Hasan Naqwi, orator of Jamnagarwala was in Karachi for Moharrum this year. He spoke on the tragedy of Karbala at a number of meetings

Thousand Guineas Amended Probables

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 30.

Thousand Guineas amended probables are: Sirett Rides Faircop; Marshall, Chiberta; Lane, Harina; Jones, Trelissia; Dickens, Maiden Fair; Harry Wragg, Barrow Bygem; steve Donoughue, Fair Ranee; A. Wragg, Empire Glory; W. Rickaby, Expectation.

Constellate has been scratched.

Patiala Charges Brothers Of His Order

Lack Of Co-operation In Common Task

PRINCES' APATHY TO CHAMBER

Reasons For Resignation Of Chancellorship

NEW DELHI, April 30.

The reasons which led the Maharaja of Patiala to resign from the Chancellorship of the Chamber of Princes are contained in a circular letter which His Highness has addressed to the members of the Chamber of Princes on 25th March, the text of which is now available.

The Maharaja wrote:—"Your Highnesses, I am taking the earliest opportunity to inform Your Highnesses that I have tendered my resignation of the office of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes to H. E. the Viceroy as its President and that it has been accepted by him. This decision may at first sight appear to Your Highnesses as sudden and hasty on my part, but I may assure Your Highnesses that I took the step only after deep and mature consideration of the entire position of the Chamber of Princes and of my own responsibility to Your Highnesses and the States generally.

"Much as I regretted taking the last and decisive step, I was irresistibly forced to that decision by the cumulative weight of events which have convinced me that my continuance as Chancellor would not be fair to Your Highnesses and not honourable to myself. The following facts, will give your Highnesses an indication of the position.

GROWING APATHY.

In 1934 no session of the Chamber took place owing to the fact that no work was ready for being placed before the Chamber. Even the last annual session was held with great difficulty and it was at considerable inconvenience to me personally that sufficient attendance was secured to get a quorum. The Standing Committee of Ministers, which help us with technical aspect of our work, could not be appointed last year as Their Highnesses would not come to a decision on the point. The conclusion was irresistible that the Princes on the Standing Committee did not consider the work of the Chamber important enough to merit their attention. The Chancellor and the Standing Committee are elected by the Princes in order to safeguard the interests of the States and exercise constant vigilance in the maintenance of their rights. I sincerely felt that prolonged inactivity of the Standing Committee and, therefore, of the Chamber was seriously damaging the interests of the States which it is our solemn duty to safeguard.

LACK OF INTEREST DEPLORED

It pains me deeply to see the conditions of affairs in the Chamber, in the building up of which, as one of the pioneer workers, I along with my late lamented brother, Maharaja Madhorao Sindia, and my esteemed brother, H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner, took no small part. My policy throughout has been to labour for the good of the States of India, as a whole, without drawing any artificial distinction between big and small States. Your Highness is aware that the work in connection with Reforms has reached a definite and decisive stage, with negotiations now about to begin in London regarding the draft Instrument of Accession. At such a critical moment, I should have thought that common wisdom would have compelled us to stand together to secure the interests of our order. But that co-operation has not been forthcoming and even the funds necessary for the carrying on of the important work could not be realised. Even last year, I had to meet the expenses connected with the work of our Ministers in London by advance from my State. I am sending Your Highnesses a separate financial statement, from which you will appreciate the extreme difficulties under which I have been working.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

"Your Highnesses will see, from what I have related, the above circumstances leading to my resignation are not the outcome of a temporary crisis. The Chamber has been in a state of prolonged inactivity owing to the lack of interest on the part of many members and neglect on the part of others. In these difficult circumstances, I have tried my best and it is only my sense of overwhelming responsibility towards the Princes and States, who have shown confidence and trust in me, that has compelled me now to resign. To continue in a position which involves responsibility, without being able to discharge, it is unfair to the Princes and States and not honourable to me.

AT SERVICE OF PRINCES.

"Although I am no longer the Chancellor of the Chamber, I assure your Highnesses that in future, as in the past, I shall continue to take constant and unfailing interest in the affairs of our Order and I shall place myself unreservedly at the service of my brother-Princes. Whenever duty calls me I shall not hesitate to come forward and undertake whatever responsibility Your Highnesses desire and the interests of the Princes require me to shoulder.

"In conclusion, I desire to express my profound gratitude to the entire body of Princes and Chiefs for having given me their trust, confidence and co-operation as their elected Chancellor for almost nine years."—A.P.

AMCO BATTERIES

STOP BATTERY TROUBLES

Available Everywhere

Sole Distributors:

THE NATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., (India) LTD.

Post Box 381 Bombay, 137 Delhi.

This is why SUNLIGHT SOAP saves clothes

Fabric washed with cheap harsh soap: hard rubbing was necessary, and so the fabric was quickly worn out

Safely washed with Sunlight's "extra soapy" suds, the delicate threads are undamaged.

When Sunlight Soap is used, the "extra soapy" suds draw the dirt out of the fabric: there is no need for harmful rubbing, and so the delicate threads of fabrics are left undamaged. Your clothes last much longer when you use Sunlight Soap. These two illustrations of actual photographs (enlarged many times) show you how fabrics look after washing by unsuitable methods and after washing with Sunlight Soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP— *safe for hands too!*

Cheap harsh soaps may make skin rough and unsightly, but Sunlight's pure gentle lather keeps hands soft and smooth.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

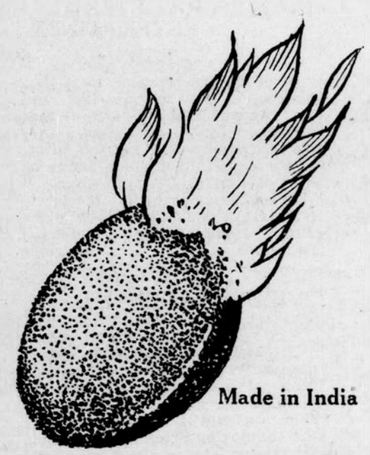
The All-Purposes Soap

I-S X 1186-41e LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

PARIS

CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES

Made from Purified Charcoal



Made in India

A BETTER & MORE ECONOMICAL FUEL FOR SIGREES

- Lights and cooks quicker.
- Lasts longer and cooks more.
- Less fuel saves money.
- Does not smoke or spark.
- No dangerous leaping flames to catch saris and children's clothes.
- No injurious gases or smells.

IMPORTANT!

PARIS BRIQUETTES are made only from purified Charcoal. Compression of material ensures economical burning. Fire can be preserved overnight.

Over a Thousand Families Use Paris Briquettes Daily.

Price ONLY Annas 8 per quarter throughout the year. No price increase during the monsoon.

Free House delivery in BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR UNPURIFIED IMITATIONS.

THE QUALITY PRODUCTS Co.,

Bombay Mutual Building,

Hornby Road, : : : BOMBAY.

Telephone 21541.

SOCCER SHOTS

The Season's Prospects

(BY "WHISTLE.")

In my article last week I observed that the promoters of the new All-India Football Association met at Delhi in a more chastened, sober and sensible mood than the coterie which broke up the Darbhanga Conference. The reason for this change of attitude was that neither the Army Sports Control Board nor the Indian Football Association of Calcutta would accept the scheme formulated by them at Darbhanga. Fortunately for them, the scheme for the Federal Council propounded by the President of the I.F.A. equally fell flat on the A.S.C.B. which gave them the opportunity of retracing their steps and of making further overtures to these two important Soccer bodies in India. I applauded them for returning to a reasonable frame of mind and expressed the hope that a properly constituted controlling body would come into being at no distant date.

GOOD PORTENTS.

But the Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the All-India Football Association would not have me put things in the way I did. In the hospitable columns of the Old Dame of Bori Bunder he vainly tried to prove that "a certain scribe in some quarters of the press" had misrepresented the facts. While he showed all anxiety to prove that the Bengal scheme was not acceptable to the A.S.C.B. and the country at large, he was quite reluctant to admit that his pet scheme had also met with the same fate as far as these two most important bodies in India were concerned. However, I would not quarrel with him over the past. I am glad that the new body has now approached the question in a submissive mood and are willing to deal with the I.F.A., the premier Football Association in the country in a friendly spirit of give and take. I earnestly hope that the present negotiations will bear satisfactory fruit ere long.

A DESIRABLE RAPPROCHEMENT

I understand there is already a move in Bombay to bring about a *rapprochement* between the W.I.F.A., Ltd., and the Indian Football League. Representatives of these two bodies met recently and discussed the points at issue in a most cordial manner. I am not in a position to disclose what actually transpired in the meeting, as it was held *in camera*. But from what I have gathered it seems almost certain that these two associations would join hands to make Bombay Soccer—both Indian and European—as good as it is anywhere else in India. I hope to write more about it next week.

W. I. F. A.'S PROGRAMME

The football season has already started in Bombay. The W.I.F.A. Ltd., gave it a kick-off with the Nadkarni Cup the other day. This knock-out tournament for Indian teams is progressing satisfactorily. It will be over by the tenth of this month. Then the second division of the Harwood League will commence. The authorities have decided to give as much encouragement to local football as possible and with this end in view they have planned to stage a large number of the second division games on the Cooperage. The first division of the League will be started at the beginning of June. It is difficult to say at the present moment what the composition of each division will be. It seems certain that with the teams from Poona and Kirkee and the local clubs, both of them will have interesting fixtures during the season.

A TOURNAMENT FOR JUNIORS

I hear that the W.I.F.A. are anxious to inaugurate a knock-out tournament for juniors, called the Juniors Rovers Tournament. I suppose it will be open to school students and boys under seventeen, as it used to be before the Great War. The tournament will be played in the northern part of the city. This is a move in the right direction, as the schools are the proper breeding ground for potential footballers. As far as I am aware the Indian Football League also want to start a similar Tournament. I am afraid that will be too many. At the present moment one will be quite enough for them. Either the W.I.F.A. or the I.F.L. should take it up.

I. F. L.'S CALL.

The I.F.L. is not sitting idle either. After a most successful season last year, they are out to make the coming one better than the last. The League tournament —Bengal Club League—will start at the end of this month, for which entries have been already invited. I have no doubt all the teams which participated last year will fight for the honours again. Perhaps there will be a few more, looking to the large number of Indian teams that have cropped up recently. I am informed that the I.F.L. would restrict the League to purely Indian teams. As in the case of the Nadkarni Cup, Anglo-Indian or domiciled European players will not be allowed to play in it. Of course, the Satiranjan Shield and the Hindusthan Cup willl have no such restriction as they are open to all. With so many tournaments before them, footballers and football-goers may look forward to an interesting season.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN

The Gillette Blue Box Set is an amazing bargain at only **14 annas.**

Included in a handsome blue enamelled box is a Gillette Razor of latest design and **two** Blue Gillette electrically tempered blades, which give smoother and cleaner shaves than ever before, and also more shaves per blade.

This smart and compact Set reflects the high standard of quality which has made the name Gillette famous the whole world over.

The Gillette Blue Box Set is one of the most popular on the market.

Gillette "BLUE BOX" Set with two blades As. 14

G.P.S.

Syed Abdur Rauf Shah Elected Unopposed To C. P. Council

AMRAOTI: April 29.

A correspondent wires:—

Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah was declared elected yesterday at the bye-election caused by the death of Mr. Syed Mobinur Rahman from the Berar Urban constituency to the Central Provinces Legislative Council. Yesterday was the last date for filing nomination-papers and, as there were no other nomination papers filed, Mr. Rauf was declared duly elected.

Mr. Rauf is held in high esteem by all the political parties and communities in Berar.—A.P.

FRENCH AIRMEN LAND AT TRANQUEBAR

TRANQUEBAR, April 27.

Mons. Chantereine, the French Airman and his companions arrived at Karaikal from Pondicherry this morning at 11-15.

A large crowd of citizens including the Mayor of Karaikal and President of the French India Legislative Assembly and Mons. Chanbou, Administrator of Karaikal greeted the party as the plane landed in the spacious Arasalar maidan. In view of the visit of the airman and his companions the town was tastefully decorated.

Mons. Chantereine and his friends motored to the Administrator's residence.—A. P.

MILITARY REVIEW IN KABUL

KABUL, April 29.

The bi-annual military review was held on the Kabul aerodrome ground when 12,000 military of all ranks marched past his Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan, the acting War Minister, and other dignitaries who were present.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT AND BOSE INTERVIEW

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Press Officer, Government of Bengal, writes:—

Wide publicity has been given to a report in the press that Mr. Sailesh Chandra Bose was refused permission by the Government of Bengal to interview his brother Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in jail.

The report is incorrect, Mr. Sailesh Chandra Bose applied to this Government for permission to interview his brother and he was advised to apply to the proper authorities. (Press-note).

INDIAN CRICKETERS ENTERTAINED

LONDON, April 29.

A message of welcome from the Marquis of Zetland was read by Mr. Edward Campbell M. P. at the dinner in Gravesend to the Indian cricketers and also an invitation from Mr. Stanley Baldwin to visit him at Downing Street.

It was announced that the local hospitals would benefit by over £500 from to-day's match.—Reuter.

'VIZZY' TAKEN ILL

LONDON, April 29.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram played at Gravesend despite throat trouble, and became ill after the game. He was unable to attend the dinner given to the Indians by Freeman's side and the Mayor of the Corporation of Gravesend.

The Indian skipper developed a temperature and left for London on doctor's advice.—Reuter.

Simla's Civic Address To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 29

The Simla Municipal Committee has decided to present the address of welcome to the Viceroy. No date has yet been fixed for the presenting of the address.

It is understood the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has written to the president of the Committee intimating that the date will be decided after the arrival of the Viceroy in Simla.

NEW W.I.A.A. COMPETITION

Last Sports Fixture Before Monsoon Affords Unique Opportunities To Trade

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association writes:

To Bombay's other distinctions such as "urbs prima in Indis" and "Cradle of the Western India Automobile Association," is now added the presence of two compilers, one of whom is, while the other is rapidly becoming famous.

Which is which (?) was not discussed on Wednesday evening by the members of the Sports Sub-Committee, who, while placing on record their appreciation of the manner in which the last Knight Errantry Competition was run and the astuteness of the clues, decided to hold a "Signs of the Zodiac Competition" early in June and to end up with an alfresco mid-moonlight picnic somewhere, probably on the sands of Juhu. The arrangements have been left to the Secretary, from whom full particulars will shortly be available.

Novelty In Prizes.

To add interest to this, the last W. I. A. A Sports fixture before the break of the rains, the value of the prizes has been considerably increased, and it is whispered that a sportsman intends presenting each male competitor with a glass of beer. For the fe... ...the ladies, since they always demand a little extra consideration, there will be beer 'and' lemonade. The hope has been expressed that members will accept this gift in the spirit in which it has been offered, and that it will be offered in quarts instead of p'nts!

The winning of Rs. 50/, Rs. 30/ and Rs. 20/ in this Competition will not require any special knowledge of astrology, for the signs from the Heavens will be brought down to earth and sprinkled amongst the electrically illuminated advertisements that blaze forth every night in this great city by the sea. Keen observation and close attention to the clues is all that will be necessary for the descriptions of the twelve signs selected will be either direct or in alternative.

Opportunities For Trade

Needless to say, the competition affords unique opportunities to both competitors and the Trade, for it is up to the latter, since hundreds of motorists from henceforth to the day of jubilation will be fixing their attention on the electric signs, be they Neon or otherwise (I don't quite know what a Neon sign is!), to keep them bright and burning merrily.

The forward programme was also discussed and it was decided that events in the more congenial days of the cold weather should be on the sterner side and take the form of Endurance Runs, Brake and Petrol Consumption Tests, a Hill Climb and a big Rally. Staff work in connection with these will commence at once and details will be published in due course.

Very keen interest is being evinced in the proposals for the formation of a Motor Sports Club, to be run within the framework of the Association and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to formulate a scheme. There can be little doubt that the idea will be popularly received, especially in view of the fact that members of other big clubs with allied interests are prepared to come in. Suggestions will be welcomed.

Taxes On Motor Transport Should Be Compounded

(Continued from page 3)

by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Commissioners of Divisions whose main interest, at the moment, is directed towards the improvement of the existing road system which for lack of funds has deteriorated to an alarming extent.

The most important even affecting the Bombay Presidency has been the passing of the new Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, which came into force on April the 1st. This has resulted in the complete abolition of tolls throughout the Presidency and what is even more important, the formation of a road fund.

AVIATION

Under matters of general interest, we may mention that during the year we have pursued the question of providing a city aerodrome for Bombay on the unreclaimed portion of the Reclamation. For financal reasons, however, it would appear that little progress can be expected at present.

We have also addressed the Government of India on the need to subsidise aviation companies in opening up new services in their initial stages until sufficient traffic is available for their independent operation.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s, (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Maypoles and All That." A Mayday feature.

8-0 p.m. A Recital by Florence Hooton (Violoncello.)

8-25 p.m "In Order of Appearance." A musical comedy jig-saw, pieced together by John Pudney and Eric Fogg.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. The Karl Caylus Players. Vladimir Elin (Baritone).

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio (Recorded).

12-51 p.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from Firpo's Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "Anecdotes from the Lives of Great Scientists." By Nripen Chatterjee.

2-6 p.m. "Geography in Verse." —Talk by Da Thakur.

2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).

5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose.

5-16 p.m. Bengali Song by Kumari Geeta Bose.

5-26 p.m. A Story of Adventure.

5-41 p.m. Recorded Selections for Children.

5-15 p.m. A Violin Recital from the Studio.—Robert Schwarzenberger.

6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A light Instrumental Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.

6-15 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).

Delhi Programme

DELHI PROGRAMME.
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran.

8-10 a.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi "Woh nabion men rahmat laqab panewala." (Musadar-l-Hali).

8-20 a.m. Harmonium. Asa Jhaptal.

8-25 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri—Bhairvin.

8-35 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Chorus.

8-45 a.m. Jaiwantial. "College Ki Larkian." (Hindustani Talk.)

9-0 a.m. I. B. S. Orchestra Jogia

9-10 a.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi "Bhonra re bhonsi ka mol ka de." —Thumri Pilu.

9-20 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Bilawal.

9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain. Rasia.

9-35 a.m. Karrar. Jaltarang. Sardar. Violin Malang Tabla—(Irani Naghma).

9-45 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazals.

6-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Bhim Plasi.

6-10 p.m. Kallo Bai. Ghazal.

6-20 p.m. Vilayat Khan. Ghazals.

6-40 p.m. Haider Husain Sitar—Purbi

6-50 p.m. Kallo Bai Thumri and Ghazal.

7-10 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan. Classical Music.

7-30 p.m. "Suqrat" Hindustani Playlet.

7-40 p.m. Vilayat Khan. Ghazal Quawali.

8-0 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan. Classical Music.

8-30 p.m. Khawaja Hassan Nizami "Jin Bhoot." (Hindustani Talk.)

8-45 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan. Classical Music.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. A Relay from St. James Church, Delhi. An Organ Recital By F. C. Collins.

10-15 p.m. Was Kipling Wrong Dr. M. J. Dave.

10-30 p.m. Organ Recital by F. C. Collins. Largo Handel Excepts from the Messiah, including the Overture "Pastoral Symphony" Hallelujah Chorus etc Handel.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.

6-0 p.m. Musical Tit Bits.

6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Himmatlal Purshottam.

7-0 p.m. Commercial News.

7-15 p.m. Bul-Bul-Tarang. Jayantilal of Ahmedaad.

7-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quoran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.

7-50 p.m. Light Classical Music. Srraswatibai Fatarfekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-40 p.m. Light Classical Music

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Around the Town. An AirMan's Diary.

10-0 p.m. S.B. The Art players. Directed by Josef Barthel, and Hazel David. Soprano.

7-6 p.m. SB. Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal. presents "Kalparinoy" By late Ram Lall Banerjee, Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

A GORGEOUS HOT-WEATHER DRINK

—cools, refreshes and nourishes

As one hot day succeeds another, the strain on body and mind is intensified and unless you take steps to conserve your energy and strength, you feel too listless to take part in games or other recreation—though everyone knows that regular exercise is particularly desirable at this time of the year.

The secret of maintaining vigorous health under adverse climatic conditions lies in taking correct and adequate nourishment. And such nourishment can be taken in the form of a delightfully cooling and refreshing beverage—"Ovaltine" Cold.

If you have not tried "Ovaltine" served Cold, you have a treat in store. It is a gorgeous hot-weather drink, exquisite in flavour and brimful of invigorating health.

Prepared from Nature's foods which are richest in nourishment, "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital food elements in easily digested form, necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality. It contains in addition valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar, to give bulk and to lower manufacturing cost. "Ovaltine" definitely stands in a class by itself for quality, for health-giving value, and for economy. Reject all substitutes. Remember, there is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."

OVALTINE

Served COLD

The Ideal Hot-Weather Drink

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity — more in quality — therefore more in value.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 10, 1992
Muslim: Safar 9, 1354
Parsi: Avan 28, 1305
Hightide: 8-47; 20-52
Lowtide: 2-39; 14-31
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee 5-40 p.m.

Saturday, May 2.

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with English mails of April 16, due at 2 p.m.

Monday, May 4

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society 80th Ordinary General Meeting Vestry of St. Andrews' Church Rampart Row 6 p.m.

Wednesday, May 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Dr. Jeykil and Hyde at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Ah Wilderness!" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Little Colonel". Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"The Last Journey." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Jane-Alam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

HINDMATA—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAXMI—"Bhakta Ambarish." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"In Person." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Border Brigands" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty". Time as usual.

REGAL—"The Amateur Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Dragon Murder Case." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"My Beloved." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Genoa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 2nd inst.

THE CAPITOL
6-30 & 10 p. m.
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
with FREDRIC MARCH
EXTRA
Complete Talkie Film Record of the Arrival & Departure of
Lord Linlithgow And Lord Willingdon
See Bombay's WHO'S WHO on the screen!

FINAL PERFORMANCES AT
THE EXCELSIOR
at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY DRAMA WITH A THRILL A MINUTE
"THE LAST JOURNEY"
with
GODFREY TEARLE
And an all-star cast
in
A PICTURE WITH A HUNDRED THRILLS
DRAMA—EXCITEMENT
—COMEDY—TRAGEDY
A Twickenham Production

Regal
Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.
Elissa LANDI in
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN
with GORDON HARKER
Also latest ALL-COLOUR "MICKEY MOUSE"

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MADHAV WAMANRAO JOSHI, aged 28 years due to short illness on Thursday the 30th April at 3-15 a.m. at his ancestral house, Joshi Wadi, Kalbadevi leaving his aged father, a brother and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, there will be a musical entertainment by Brahmashree Eswara Bhagawather of Nemmara (disciple of Saint Thyagaraja Swamigal) with suitable accompaniments at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) at the Samaj premises.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS IN CITY

Hon. Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha Bombay, writes:—

The Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Examinations will be held on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant, at the Gokhale Education Society High School, Girgaum.

The morning session will be from 10-30 to 1-30 and the evening session from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m.

The "Chunav" Examination will be held on Sunday, the 3rd May, at the same school from 11 a.m.

Answer books and ink will be supplied.

Candidates are expected to be present at the Hall half an hour earlier.

MAY DAY IN CITY

Public Meeting At Chowpatty

The May Day will be observed in the City at a public meeting at Chowpatty to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. to be held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, All-India Trade Union Congress, National Trade Union Federation and All-India Press Workers Federation.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan will preside. Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, S.C. Joshi, Indulal Yagnik, C. K. Narayanswami, D. L. Pathak and Bhogle will address the meeting.

Look for the name WILKINSON'S

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla has a world-wide reputation as a natural restorative, invigorator and blood purifier. For over a CENTURY it has been beneficially used as a vitalizing preventive of disease. No preparation could continue in popular demand for so long a period unless it possessed outstanding merit.

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla is the most dependable medicine of its kind. It removes impurities from the blood and is specially recommended in cases of ACNE, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, ULCERS, RASHES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the blood, as well as for SLUGGISH LIVER, DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and GENERAL WEAKNESS.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK
Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations. Every genuine bottle bears Trade Mark and Signature, as shown here.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD.,
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.
425

CONGRESS AND STATES

Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal Deplores Lucknow Decision

The Secretary of the D. P. Mandal writes:—

The Working Committee of the Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal met in Shahi Bhuwan, Princess Street, on Wednesday last and passed the following resolutions:—

This Mandal has perused the proceedings of the Lucknow session with regret. The Mandal believes that the resolution of the Lucknow Congress goes not only against the resolution of the Calcutta Congress but also against the creed of the Congress.

The Mandal particularly disapproves and condemns the attitude and the speech of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, denies his assertion that he has any knowledge of the affairs in the States, resents his questioning the right of Sjt. Amritlal Sheth to speak on behalf of the people of the States and demands of him that he should withdraw his allegation against Sjt. Amritlal Sheth.

CONFIDENCE IN AMRITLAL.

The Mandal expresses its complete confidance in Mr. Amritlal Sheth and puts on record its sense of gratitude to him for what he has done for the people of the States during the last 15 years, of his public life.

The Mandal requests the Indian States' Peoples' Conference to organise country-wide propoganda to support or send delegates and members to the A. I. C. C. who will vote for the proposition as may be prepared by the Conference to be placed before the next session of the Indian National Congress.

This Committee protests against the long-standing deportation orders issued by the Dhrangadhra Durbar against five prominent citizens of the Dhrangadhra State in connection with their peaceful and legitimate activities regarding the Kathiawar Political Conference and appeals to all political organizations in Kathiawar and the public to make a united effect to bring pressure of public opinion to bear upon the Dhrangadhra authorities in order to secure the withdrawal of these orders.

MONSOON AIR MAIL ARRANGEMENT

Tata Service To Operate Via Poona

Tata Sons, Bombay, state that owing to the unserviceability of the Juhu aerodrome during the monsoon, they will operate their air mail service via Poona instead of via Bombay, beginning from June 2, 1936.

NORTHBOUND.

Dep. Madras Mondays and Fridays 2 p.m.

Arr. Hyderabad Mondays and Fridays 5-25 p.m.

Dep. Hyderabad Tuesdays and Saturdays 6 a.m.

Arri. Poona Tuesdays and Saturdays 9-15 a.m.

Dep. Poona Tuesdays and Saturdays 9-45 a.m.

Arr. Ahmedabad Tuesdays and Saturdays 2 p.m.

Dep. Ahmedabad Tuesdays and Saturdays 2-30 p.m.

Arr. Karachi Tuesdays and Saturdays 6-30 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Dep. Karachi Mondays and Fridays 6 a.m.

Arr. Ahmedabad Mondays and Fridays 10 a.m.

Dep. Ahmedabad Mondays and Fridays 10-30 a.m.

Arr. Poona Mondays and Fridays 2-45 p.m.

Dep. Poona Mondays and Fridays 3-15 p.m.

Arr. Hyderabad Mondays and Fridays 6-30 a.m.

Dep. Hyderabad Tuesday and Saturdays 6 a.m.

Arr. Madras Tuesdays and Saturdays 9-25 a.m.

Bombay Accountant Retires

(From A Correspondent.)

A farewell function was held on Thursday at the office of E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Hirjibhoy J. Batliwala, Head of the Mills Accounts Department, after 36 years continuous service. As a token of esteem, a purse was presented on behalf of the staff by Mr. B. D. Benjamin, a Director of hte Company and speeches were made in appreciation of Mr. Batliwala's service. Mr. Batliwala suitably responded.

BETTER FUEL FOR STOVES AND SEGREES

Paris Charcoal Briquettes Establish New Industry In India

Compressed briquettes made of charcoal have been a tremendous success in Europe and in America where a great industry has been developed for this type of fuel. Even Henry Ford is producing his charcoal briquettes and the consumption of compressed coal briquettes is amounting to millions of tons annually.

For some time, attempts have been made to establish this industry in this country, and after a long period of experimentation and improvements it has been possible to produce an excellent material in Bombay known as Paris Charcoal Briquettes.

TESTED SUPERIORITY.

Exhaustive tests between ordinary charcoal and Paris Charcoal Briquettes have proved the decided superiority of Paris Briquettes over charcoal. This comparatively new fuel made of purified charcoal gives a more economical flame than that of ordinary charcoal, a flame which resembles somewhat that of the gas flame which is very steady and uniform. It helps not only to obtain a more uniform cooking but it lasts considerably longer than charcoal and it is therefore possible to do cooking with a smaller quantity of fuel. This should be of interest to all who use segrees in their homes because it means a daily saving in their fuel bills.

Another advantage of compressed Paris Briquettes is that this fuel does not smoke, and being of handy, uniform size, it is more convenient to store and cleaner to handle because it is not necessary to break the fuel as is the case with big pieces of charcoal. The smoke nuisance has been a problem since centuries and everybody will welcome a fuel that keeps the kitchen and the whole house cleaner and a more pleasant place to live in.

COMPLETE COMBUSTION.

Owing to the compression of the material a better combination of carbon and air is achieved. The result is more complete cumbustion; little, if any, gas escapes into the air; and tests in this connection have shown a striking advantage over charcoal. Consumers of charcoal know how often monoxide gases cause a headachy feeling. Indeed, many cases of fatal gas-poisoning are known. This is due to the porous nature of charcoal which causes an excessive amount of air draught by which gases are carried into air instead of burning and releasing useful heat for cooking purposes. This is not the case with compressed fuel and this behaviour is strikingly indicated by the difference in flame. Charcoal produces a violent big flame while Paris Coal produces a moderate but intense flame. Apart from the fact that the big flame spurts out to a considerable extent beside the pan, thus wasting rather than utilizing the heat, it often causes accidents. Cases of sarees or children's clothes catching fire are very frequent.

REDUCTION IN ASH.

A decided advantage of Paris fuel is brought about by a purifying process of the raw material. Charcoal chips which, by the way, are the most valuable pieces of charcoal—although being too small, they are by themselves not a useful fuel—undergo an extensive washing process by which dust, clay, stones and other foreign matter are removed. This has resulted in a considerable reduction in the ash content and a consequent increase of heat. It also enables quicker lighting and quicker cooking. In other words, it is more economical and a more convenient fuel. Paris Briquettes are sold at 8 annas a quarter throughout the year and supplies, from house deliveries, may be obtained from The Quality Products Co., Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburbs are progressing in every respect. Houses are springing in numbers as if by magic, the population is increasing by hundreds.

And as things are on the move so rapidly the municipalities and police authorities are making their own arrangement.

Yesterday I had the occasion to visit the Bandra Police Station and was not I suprised when a copy of an order was placed into my hands which stated:—

"The attention of the persons keeping places of public entertainment, whether licensed or otherwise is invited to Rule 12-A added as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No:—5,546/3, dated 13-3-1936 to rule 12 of the rules attached to the form of license to keep a place of public entertainment sanctioned by Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5546/3 dated 22-2-35 and they are hereby informed that they shall not allow music to be played in their premises between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. This order is signed by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District.

OPENING OF A PARK.

Parle's long-planned park is completed at last and I understand is to be opened on Sunday May 3 at 5-30 p.m. by Mr. Caesar De'Mello, the President of the Municipality.

Now at last Parle can boast of a place of recreation of its own. With that rapidly growing population it would be a wise move to try to secure many more open spaces which would serve as playgrounds.

FACTION FIGHT IN BOMBAY STREET

Sticks And Knives In Free Use Opposite Police Court

BOMBAY, Thursday.

This morning a faction fight between two sections of Bhaiyas took place on Charni Road opposite the Girgaum Police Court.

Sticks and knives were freely used. Two persons received stab wounds and were rushed to the hospital.

Sergt. Grigg, of the Maharbowrie Police, and Sergt. Keating, of the Gamdevi Station who were in the Court at the time of the fracas, restored order with the help of some sepoys.

Five Bhaiyas were arrested and sticks and knives seized. A knife thrown on the road by one of the assailants was also picked up.

Personal animosity between the two sections is said to be the cause of the fight, but the causes which gave rise to the feelings of animosity have not been yet ascertained.

The cause of trouble is stated to be old enmity, which had its origin in a minor affray nearly two and a half months ago, at the Babulnath Temple.

As a sequel to that affray, the parties came to court and the case was fixed for hearing to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court.

Badarisingh Vijaysingh, the complainant was informed at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day that the case was transferred to the Esplanade Police Court, where he should go.

Badarisingh came out of the Court and was about to step into a gharry to go to the Esplanade Police Court, when he was set upon by a number of persons, one of whom whipped out a clasp-knife and is alleged to have stabbed him in the chest. Another blow was aimed at his abdomen, but Badarisingh warded it off with his arm, which was injured. He fell down on the spot.

The alleged assailants then took to their heels but a crowd chased them. One of the suspects, who, it is alleged, actually stabbed Badarsingh, took refuge in a hotel nearby, but he was dragged out by the crowd the police arriving on the spot put him under arrest.

This man also received injuries on the head and was brought to the J. J. Hospital. When questioned about his name, he replied that his name was Raghoonath. But it is suspected, that it is not his real name and the person is hiding his identity.

The Lamington Road police have taken Raghoonath into custody, pending further enquiries.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL FUND

Governor Deplores Lack Of Speedy Response

The progress of the Fund to provide a memorial in Bombay to the late King Emperor was reviewed by H. E. the Governor at a well attended meeting of members of the Executive Committee and Sub-Committees of the King George V Memorial Fund at Government House on Wednesday evening. Lord Brabourne said that the amounts actually received to date totalled Rs. 1,52,000 which was somewhat disappointing in view of the fact that they were aiming at Rs. 5 lakhs. He hoped before he left for England on leave at the end of May that a good sum would be collected, as the work of getting subscriptions was now settling down.

After Lord Brabourne had addressed the meeting, several suggestions were made to help the Fund and plans of the proposed King George V Infirmary or Home for Incurables were on view.

A vote of thanks was accorded to His Excellency on the motion of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Chairman of the Fund.

APOLLO MILLS SUFFERS LOSS

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Apollo Mills, Ltd. was held in the E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. B. D. Benjamin presiding. The balance sheet and audited accounts for the nine months ended December 31, 1935, which were adopted, showed a loss of Rs. 1,47,631. The report stated that the loss was due to the necessity for marketing the company's products at unremunerative prices under the stress of keen and intense competition in the trade.

In view of the loss, the agents had waived half the amount of interest amounting to Rs. 85,439 on advances made by them.

Mr. Dinsha K. Daji and Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar were re-elected directors.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Civic Address To Jawaharlal

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Bombay Municipal Corporation at an early date: "That the Corporation do give a civic address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival in Bombay". The resolution further states that the address should be printed on khadi and that a Committee of members of the Corporation be appointed to draft the address. The May agenda, which will contain Mr. Soonderdas Morarji's resolution, will be taken up for consideration on Monday next. It is considered possible that the mover of the resolution or his friends will not press for priority on that day. Meanwhile, several members of the Corporation are busily engaged in ascertaining the views of their friends who are also members. In all probability priority will be claimed either on Thursday next or Monday 11th May when the resolution will be taken up for discussion. The prime movers towards presenting an address to the Congress President are confident of carrying the House with them.

Loud Speakers At Lucknow

The Lucknow session of the Congress has come and gone. But all those who attended the sessions of the Subject Committee and of the Congress and several other functions connected with it, especially those on the Exhibition grounds, will not forget the perfect and very efficient loud speakers arrangement that were made and that chiefly enabled thousands to hear the President, Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. These arrangements were made by the Chicago Telephone and Radio Company who were also responsible for the very satisfactory loud-speakers during the Bombay sessions of the Congress.

PERAMBULATOR CRUSHED BY CAR

But Baby Occupant Has Miraculous Escape

BOMBAY, Thursday

Directly opposite the Majestic Hotel and before the eyes of a throng of people out for their evening stroll, the four-year-old daughter of a Bombay merchant had a miraculous escape from death when the perambulator in which was being wheeled across the road was crushed by the front left wheel of a car proceeding on to Wodehouse Road.

When the wreckage of the perambulator was extricated from beneath the car, the child was found to have sustained only a few bruises. She was rushed to hospital but allowed to be taken home after treatment.

PASSED OVER PERAMBULATOR

It appears that Mr. A. W. Kermani, an Iranian gentleman, was driving a two-seater Fiat, No. X, 8495, from the direction of the Regal Cinema towards Wodehouse Road when suddenly he noticed an ayah wheeling a perambulator across the road.

He swung the steering wheel over to the left in order to avert an accident. A screeching of brakes and the car came to a standstill, but not before the front left wheel had passed over the perambulator.

The driver of the car immediately jumped out and helped in releasing the "pram". To the amazement of the crowd, the child was found to be practically unhurt.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AT JUHU

Campers are requested to assemble in Sheth Anandilal Podar High School on 30th April at 4 p.m. or on 1st May at 8 a.m. Volunteers will remain on the Santa Cruz Station at the time mentioned above. Only a few vacancies are now to the filled for which applications are invited. For particulars apply to—

Raghunath Shastri.
Sheth Anandilal Podar High School.

Panch-Mahals Students Confer

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The first Panchmahals Students' Conference will be held in Dohad Town, under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Bandhu Samaj on 9th and 10th May. Mr. K. F. Nariman has been approached for acceptance of presidentship.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY
You'll love her in this movie of a movie star in love
3 NEW SONGS
2 NEW DANCES

BETTER THAN "TOP HAT"
An R.K.O.-Radio Super
DON'T MISS IT
TO-MORROW
Adolph Zukor presents
ANYTHING GOES
BING CROSBY
ETHEL MERMAN
CHARLIE RUGGLES
A Paramount Picture
Book Now. 'Phone: 41561.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
FROM TO-MORROW SATURDAY, MAY 2ND
Daily Three Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

He stands alone as the greatest entertainer of Modern Times!
Charlie Chaplin
in
MODERN TIMES
written, directed and produced by CHARLES CHAPLIN
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
At 4 P. M. MATINEE
Prices:—Rs. 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9 and As. 4
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
PRICES: Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and As. 9.
Plans open at Both Theatres—BOOK TO-DAY

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1865

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1936

NIEMYER REPORT

The first hurried reading of the cabled summary of Sir O. Niemeyer's Report leaves one with the uneasy feeling that, in the desire to hasten the advent of Provincial Autonomy, Sir Otto has recommended a line of action, which is apt to weaken the Centre unduly. The aggregate damage to the Central Finances, as assumed by Sir Otto himself, may be put at not less than 6 crores per annum, that is, 2-3|4 crores in respect of the separation of Burma, 2 crores on account of the reliefs and concessions to the Provinces now recommended, 1|2 crore being the additional cost of the new Federal institutions and 1|2 crore in respect of concessions (or consideration) to the States which join the Federation. The author of this Report feels that, given the existing revenue reserve created from the revenue surplus of 1935-36 and assuming continued improvement in the Central sources of revenue, all this burden on the Central Finances will prove not so heavy as to justify Parliament in postponing putting into effect the cardinal feature of the new Constitution—Provincial Autonomy,—for more than a year from date. Any one, however, who has given the slightest thought to the real plight of our national finances,—as represented by the budgetary position of the Government of India,—cannot share the sanguine expectations of Sir Otto in the least degree. For not only does the provision, by way of Sinking Fund, against the total Debt of the Central Government, remain at the excessively low figure necessitated by the crisis of 1931-32; not only does the Railway assets continue to make serious and repeated losses; but there is also an imminent threat of possible increase in Military Expenditure which the course of diplomacy in Europe renders more than probable,—if only as a measure of precaution. Sir Otto is aware of the weakness of our Sinking Fund provision; and he notes the disquieting position of our Railways. But he has not even glanced at such legitimate demands upon the common purse as subsidies or bounties to a new industry; or the claims of scientific research too costly for any province to meet from its own resources. He has not taken account, at least expressly, of possible additions to the Military Budget, nor, of course, has he made any allowance for those inevitable increases in expenditure under the Central Government of a progressive country, which Sir G. Schuster observed had to be met even in the worst year of the slump. It is an intrinsically wrong conception of the place of the National Government in the building up of the Indian Nation, which assigns to it a merely static role. We are, besides, not at all certain that the estimate made by Sir Otto of the additional cost of the new Federal institutions on the Central Government is accurate. But even taking it to be well-founded, so far as the immediate future is concerned, Sir Otto seems to have made no allowance for the irresistible tendency of all such expenditure to increase. And so we feel that any one who has regard for a strong, solvent and progressive National Government—which Sir Otto himself professes,—cannot but be alarmed at many of the recommendations made by him. For our part, we can see neither in the Customs, Excise, or Income Tax, that promise of immediate expansion which might render such additional sacrifices bearable.

Unequal Relief

Even if we consider the case of the Provinces only, the recommendations of the Niemeyer Report will merely add to the jealousies and bitterness already rampant between the Provinces. An uncharitable critic might even say that that seems to be the set purpose of the whole Report—to foment Provincial jealousies. For Bombay can scarcely make out a case for a fairer treatment to her without affecting the concession shown to Sind or Bengal. The hurried reading we have been so far able to give to the Report does not, indeed, permit us to scrutinise and criticise the several figures, and evaluate the real relief afforded by these recommendations to the particular provinces. Much less can we institute at this stage any useful comparisons. But the one salient point, which, we fancy, will be seized upon by the critics of this document in every province, is, that the relief, such as it is, is doled out most unequally; and that, even with that relief, the provinces will not be able to embark upon those schemes of nation-building, which have hitherto been shelved, but which would be the chief recommendation to the electors of any Political Party that elects to work the new Constitution sympathetically. For the Niemeyer Report makes no allowance, so far as we can see, for the existing lag in every province in almost every department of provincial life essential to any progressive administration mindful of its duty to the community. Even those provinces, which, like Sind, Orissa, N. W. F. or Bengal, obtain substantial relief or accession to their resources from these recommendations, will not, we venture to opine, find the new resources placed at their disposal equal to all the improvements that the Provinces obviously need before they can be said to have achieved a modicum,—a bare modicum,—of civilised government and sympathetic administration. Sir Otto's professed aim in making his recommendations is less than half attained in the final result. And his guiding tests about the past management of their finances by particular provinces, their actual and prospective budgetary position, have been worse than lop-sided in their application.

Unacceptable

Herein lies the root difficulty of Sir Otto, and all those who proceed to their task on the assumptions implicit in this report, and in all the documents based upon the principles which govern the new Constitution. There are directions in which a thoroughly autonomous Government could effect economies in the cost of administration, which are, however, all denied to the Indian Governments, Central or Provincial. So long as the unbearable burden of our over-paid Services continues, and so long as any development of a truly national and planned economy must be rendered impossible owing to the presence of vested interests, real retrenchment and effective economy in administration is impossible. The Niemeyer Report realises, indeed, that any relief in taxation to all those classes taxed from the Centre is unlikely in the near future. Sir Otto takes some consolation from the fact that the wealthier classes are not taxed in India so heavily as they well might afford to be. But the Indian tax-payer is entitled to ask Sir Otto and his kind, whether it is a just system of taxation, which mortgages all possible expansion in the national resources to keeping up a top-heavy structure of administration at disproportionately high unit cost; in which wasteful, unproductive expenditure must always take precedence over the claims of the nation-building departments, even if any consideration is at all shown to such small fry. Sir Otto is not even aware, judging from his Report, that such queries could well be put; and 'a fortiori' he must be innocent of any perception of the point of view which inspires such questions. Taken as a whole, we are very much afraid the Report will not commend itself to any considerable section of the people, or even to those who are now responsible for the administration of the country. Even if his recommendations, when carried out, really effect budgetary equilibrium in the Provinces, it will have been purchased at so heavy a cost at the Centre and, at the same time, with such woefully limited scope for real nation-building in the provinces, that the Report as a whole cannot but be condemned.

CONGRESS & BUSINESSMEN

Mr. F.E. James' view that the vote on the Ottawa Pact was generally influenced by political considerations is only partially true. The political opposition itself is due to the general belief that the Pact harmed the economic interests of India. This fact alone explains the opposition of most Indian businessmen to the Pact and their willingness to accept another which is truly beneficial to Indian economic interests. This point has been made perfectly clear at various meetings and conferences of Indian businessmen. To take the latest instance, at the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President, said: "Whilst the commercial community has advised termination of this agreement as a purely business proposition, it is at the same time prepared to negotiate a fresh agreement which would secure for India a complete "quid pro quo" and is not based on considerations other than the mutual economic benefit of the two countries." The Indian public in general also condemn the Pact primarily on economic grounds, but they had not the political power to prevent its being imposed on the country. On the other hand the British saw in it both an economic and a political advantage and used—or rather abused—their political power to inflict it on India against the will of her people.

We have reason to fear that, despite the denunciation of the Pact by the Legislative Assembly British interests are making concerted efforts to safeguard in all possible ways the general principle underlying it, namely, British preference. When Indians oppose the principle itself, the bogey is raised of the danger of mixing up business with politics, as if the principle were not injurious to the economic interests of India. And even threats are being held out that if the principle is not soon safeguarded through a new Pact, India will lose much, the obvious suggestion being heavy duties on Indian exports to Britain. There is such a threat behind Mr. James' remark that, if a new agreement is not arrived at between India and Britain, "India would stand to lose more than the United Kingdom." We have also suggested before that there may be behind the Finance Member's criticism of Protection the threat that unless India grants British preference on an extended scale, she may not expect much protection for her own industries. It is time Indian businessmen took note of these tactics and made concerted efforts to safeguard their own interests. But what are they going to do? It will not suffice for them to make mere representations to Government. They ought to ally themselves with powerful institutions like the Indian National Congress and agitate strenuously for the rights of Indian industries.

It is unfortunate, however, that businessmen like Mr. A.D. Shroff, instead of giving due support to the Congress misrepresent its economic policy and also that of its President by confusing the ultimate ideals of the latter with the present policy of the institution itself. Elsewhere we print Mr. Shroff's explanation of his speech at the meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in reply to our criticism of that speech. Even in this explanation he persists in misrepresenting the Congress, but we have no desire to keep up a controversy over the subject. We shall leave his letter to speak for itself and for the "investors' mentality," the knowledge of which he denies to politicians and journalists. There are investors and investors, businessmen and businessmen, and we are glad to note from the discussion on Mr. Shroff's speech that he represented only himself in his criticism of the Congress and its President. It is something that Mr. Shroff himself "has favoured regulation and modification of the existing form of capitalism," but we shall not misrepresent him by saying that he has done something in accordance with a principle the ultimate ideal of which is abolition of capitalism. Leaving out of count those few who think far too much of the investors' mentality, most Indian businessmen, we are confident, will loyally stand by the Congress in their joint efforts to safeguard the economic interests, not only of the investors, but also of the millions, whose ill-requited toil make any investments possible.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Need For Disciplined Submission To Majority View

By K. F. NARIMAN
II.

II.

In Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt and Ireland conflicts in ideologies led to very serious internal strifes, in many cases resulting in disastrous civil wars between erstwhile close political colleagues and associates. The rising of the Young Turks in modern Turkey, the revolt of Watanists in Egypt, the republican upheavals in China, the expulsion of the whole Trotsky group from Russia and a civil war in Ireland, are all recent instances in modern histories, when a regular trial of strength between political parties, has led to varied results in different lands. In this country, however acute the difference and intensity of feelings on both sides, I am sure, we will never go beyond the stage of waging mere battles of the lungs from the platform, our mightiest weapons of offence and defence being either loud "tongues" or powerful "pens." Though Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal are politically as poles apart, still the personal ties between them are those of an affectionate and devoted parent and son and the wider the political gulf, the closer and more harmonious and more affectionate becomes the personal relationship. Luckily the same spirit of tolerance, indulgence, and broad-mindedness prevails in a more or less degree amongst the rank and file, resulting in a unique and wonderful political phenomenon, of political opponents, with fundamentally different ideologies and pursuing entirely different principles, but grouped together in one camp, owing allegiance to the same parent organisation, and paying homage and respect to common leadership; the Right and the Left wings happily mingled together, because they are all bound together by the presence of a common objective and common goal and destination "Poorna Swaraj".

Frank Criticism

However, there is one danger in this even apparently happy and pleasant situation. The stage has reached in Congress politics, when sentimental ties and personal considerations, should not come in the way of bold, emphatic, definite frank expression of different points of view. Without imputing motives or indulging in personal attacks, it is highly essential that free criticism and frank opinion must be permitted on either side, and there should be no room for any misunderstanding or unpleasantness amongst close friends, colleagues and associates. As the Socialist President himself has set a good example in that direction and—appealed in a most feeling parting speech, that it is the duty of each and every Congressman even of the lowest rank to express his opinion freely and fearlessly, and not to hesitate or restrain himself, because his opinion may not co-incide with that of the President or any other leader. It would be betraying the sacred trust and playing false both to the organisation and to the country. He himself is frank and expects others to be same.

Perplexing Situation

A very perplexing and rather intriguing situation has arisen in the Congress politics and unless certain amount of tact and statesmanship is exercised it may lead to unexpected and undesirable developments. The President of the Congress is normally supposed to be the executive head of the organisation, and as such, he is responsible for carrying out the policy and programme for the year, as accepted and recommended by the annual session; an embarrassing situation has arisen from the fact that in many important and fundamental matters, both of principle and policy, the President's view is radically different from the majority mandate, and thus a serious internal conflict has arisen in his mind. The position is neither fair to him, nor to the Congress, and he seemed to be obviously perturbed and agitated by such uncomfortable disturbing situation in which he found himself. With due deference his proper place should have been the "Leader of the Opposition," the minority group; and the presidentship for the year for that reason alone is an unhappy misfit, though for other overwhelming reasons, there could not have been a better choice. The undesirable result became apparent even from the first sitting of the Subjects Committee, when an extraordinary spectacle was exposed, creating an unedifying impression on the public. The presiding authority adversely criticised, in rather emphatic terms, the resolution of his own Working Committee and canvassed support for the opposition, and a member of the Working Committee, being encouraged by President's example, actually stood up and spoke and voted against the most important resolution of the Committee. Whatever the internal differences, it is imperative that at least the Cabinet, the highest and most responsible body of the Congress, should maintain solidarity and strict discipline in the public. Submission to the majority and suppression of individuality, has been the guiding principle of all democratic political organisations, and a little laxity in that direction and lapse particularly in the top, is bound to spread the rot throughout, and result in utter confusion and debasing demoralisation, and end in deterioration of the whole body-politic. In view of the Coalition Cabinet, it is necessary to emphasise this point. How is the President expected to give effect to the Congress mandate, when in his presidential address he has openly and ruthlessly condemned and criticised the policy and the back-ground under-lying that mandate? It is sincerely hoped that a high sense of discipline will ultimately conquer.

(Concluded)

Frankly Speaking

A CATEGORICAL STATEMENT

"With regard to the policy of the British Government, he would repeat once more in the most categorical terms that they had not considered and were not considering the transfer of any mandated territory to any other power." These words in which Mr. Baldwin declared the British policy are decisive enough and will disabuse the minds of Nazis of all hopes of regaining the lost German colonies. How this declaration will affect European politics is not known, if only because Nazis have yet to pronounce upon it. But apart from, as it were, its German aspect, what is noteworthy is that British champions of the Mandates have almost all of them been agitated by the German demand because of British economic and "strategical" interests. Their arguments clearly suggest that they consider the retention of Mandates as a British necessity in perpetuity. It is a pity, therefore, that no Socialist M.P. should have raised the question of Britain's ultimate motives.

WAR CLOUDS

What is happening in Central Europe cannot be lightly dismissed as portending nothing abnormal. It appears, on the other hand, that a grave crisis is being precipitated there. We do not attach much importance to contradictions and reassuring statements. And this for the simple reason that tendencious happenings taking place almost simultaneously in the three countries, Hungary, Austria and Germany cannot be regarded as a mere coincidence. A Nazi coup was attempted in Hungary. The seriousness and significance of it is not taken away by the fact that it failed. In Austria troops are being hurriedly moved to the German frontier. And Germany, while denying any designs of the nature of "Putsch",—does any country, much less Nazi Germany, acknowledge its motives in advance?—admits that manoeuvres are being held in Bavaria. It is not impossible for a Germany, capable of defying obligations to march an army into the Rhineland overnight, to design a sudden 'Putsch' similarly against Austria and an internal Nazi revolution in Hungary. It seems as if the next war, which may end civilisation, is after all going to begin in Central Europe, where, incidentally, the last war—to end war!—began.

YOGIC CULTURE

The Kaivalyadhama, whose new building for its Health Centre was opened yesterday by H. H. Maharana of Porbundar, is a remarkable institution which has rendered notable service for over a decade to the cause of Yogic culture. The Yogic system of physical and mental culture is one of the marvels of ancient Indian civilisation. In its essential form it has stood the test of time and of experience for centuries. The Kaivalyadhama, founded by Swami Kuvalayananda, twelve years ago at Lonavla, has done and is doing commendable pioneer work in carrying on research in the system on rigorously scientific lines with the help of fully qualified doctors, and in publishing the results of its research work in its various publications. Its work has attracted the notice of many in India and abroad, and the U. P. Government have sought his co-operation in devising a system of physical culture for the schools in the province. Its Health Centre in Bombay has done much beneficent work for some years past and in its new building will render even more extended service. We wish the Kaivalyadhama every success in all its various departments, particularly in its pioneer research work in the system of Yoga.

BUILDING SLUMS?

The irresponsible, unplanned manner in which buildings have been allowed to be erected on the Back Bay reclamation is already a public scandal. The latest manifestation of this civic vandalism is the permission to allow high buildings to be constructed near the band-stand thus depriving the open space, mostly used by children, of the fresh breeze which it now enjoys. This is particularly reprehensible for if this policy of surrounding open places with high buildings is allowed to be continued the "lungs of the city" will be deprived access to fresh air, thus endangering the health of Bombay. If the authorities continue to lease out every inch of open space available for building purposes, even the south-western part of Bombay will be turned in a few years into a city of grand slums.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

According to our Simla correspondent, the Government of India are discussing the desirability of setting up an All-India Rural Development Board, as recommended by the Linlithgow Report eight years ago. Now that Lord Linlithgow himself has the opportunity to give effect to the recommendation, it seems probable that the appointment of the Board will not be long delayed. But the mere establishment of a Board is not enough. It should have enough funds at its disposal to undertake useful constructive work for rural uplift. The Board will also do well to work wherever possible in consultation with popular bodies engaged in rural reconstruction, such as the All-India Village Industries Association and the Spinners' Association.

Matriculation English Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

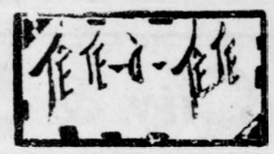
Sir,—The two English papers set at the 1936 Matriculation examination, themselves deserve a careful examination. To say the least, they show signs of a conscious attempt to depart from the beaten path at any cost. There is ample evidence of this in most of the questions.

"Assign the following to their authors" for "Name the authors," "Compose five paragraphs" for "Write an essay on" are a few of the examples. In the question on "Give the heading for each paragraph" which again is a substitute for the usual question "Summarise," some of the paragraphs cover only a short line and a half each. What power of summarising are boys to show in such a case? Paper I begins with three exercises in appreciation instead of one as usual. This is asking questions on appreciation with a vengeance indeed! Because appreciation has gone by the Board under the new syllabus?

There should not be unnecessary changes in the style and nature of asking questions from year to year. There may be a question or two where a change is desirable just for the sake of variety. This is pleasing both to the examiners and the examinees. A wholesale change in the wording and length of questions is psychologically undesirable. A change, even if it be for the better, must be gradual and in part; not sudden and whole.

The 1936 Matriculation English papers do not appear to be influenced by any of the principles of psychology. They have introduced novelty at a time when pupils are given only one chance of appearing under the old syllabus. Is it not therefore the duty of the University to see that the boys are not unnecessarily affected by such changes especially at this time of transition?—Yours, etc.,

B. R. DESHPANDE, B.A., B.T.



Our 'alter ego' owes an apology to Mr. A. D. Shroff. And we offer it to the latter on behalf of the former.

We, at least, if not 'our alter ego' are prepared to accept Mr. Shroff's word, or rather words, that his fears about the flight of capital, etc., as a result of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's preachings, are NOT a "farrago of nonsense."

Authority, as Mr. Shroff is, on investors and their psychology, our 'alter ego' must take it—are we right?—that Indian capitalism will reduce India to industrial misery and even stage a "flight," thus deserting the country rather than accept what Jawaharlal preaches. In other words an Indian capitalist will remain an Indian only so long as capitalism endures.

We hope we have rightly interpreted the patriotic psychology of capitalists. Haven't we?

* * * *

But let us also apologise to Mr. Shroff on behalf of the President. The latter, we hope, will make immediate and proper amends when he realises, as he must, that Mr. Shroff's hatred for "the ideal of the abolition of private property" involves—are we right?—a very burning desire in the breast of Mr. Shroff to endow, here and now, with "private property," those 90 per cent. of his fellow-Indians who are (despite all the "ingenuity" of—er—a capitalist), without it in reality.

* * * *

We won't pursue the point further lest we might unwittingly annoy Mr. Shroff. Nor should we dwell, for the same reason, on the fundamental philosophy of "regulation and modification" of capitalism. You see the principle is vicious, disconcertingly vicious, since it implies the logical premise that the community "ultimately" controls property.

* * * *

No, we need not pursue those points.

Let's now come to Mr. Shroff's devastating farr——we mean barrage aimed at Russia.

Mr. Shroff quotes a "recent" Reuter report—why did he not go to the Riga correspondent of the "Times"?—thus:—

"Bread prices in Moscow are, for comparable qualities, up to nine times as dear as in England. In Proportion to wages, they are about 20 times as dear."

Rather "alarming" considering that "compared" with the Russia of only 20 years ago, bread is at least available to her people, that none starves, that if bread is 20 times dearer than in England, as compared to wages, there is no one who is unemployed and, therefore, without wages! Yes, it is terribly alarming, "considering" that Russia has achieved in twenty years what.... well let's leave it to the imagination of Mr. Shroff.

"There is another and a very alarming version too," says Mr. Shroff! Ye gods!!

* * * *

WHAT IF ITALY WINS?
—Headline.

(1) Mussolinian dictatorship will get a fresh lease of life.

(2) The prestige of the League of Nations will breathe its last.

* * * *

Lord Stanhope said in the House of Lords that the Sanctions are having "an increasing effect."

So much so that we understand Mussolini's armies are almost knocking at the doors of Addis Ababa.

* * * *

"As long as the 'Sanctions Front' is maintained," says the noble Lord, "I still believe Italy will find that she is in a far worse position than if she had never resorted to war."

And as long as the "Sanctions Front" is maintained as a "Sanctions Farce" we still believe that the rest is hypocrisy.

And what about Abyssinia and the League? What do they "find"?

* * * *

Lord Willingdon (you have not forgotten him so soon!) arrives to-day in England.

We mention this just in case you have forgotten the occasion.

Financial Problems Of New Constitution

Niemeyer Report Shows Gloomy Prospects

(Continued from page 1)

ration of Ganjam District, Bombay likewise benefits to the extent of ninety lakhs through the separation of Sind. Thus the Punjab alone gets nothing.

PUNJAB'S CASE

It may sound unfair to a province which conducted its affairs with care, but on the merits of the case, the Punjab has (not?) been unjustly treated as that province benefited long ago when its deficit districts of the Frontier were constituted into a separate province and now cost Central Finance one crore annually.

As regards the various methods proposed for subvention to 8 provinces, it may be noted that Sir Otto Niemeyer does not uphold on the merits of the claim of Bengal to the whole of the Jute Duty and proposes enhancement of Bengal's share merely as the most convenient method of giving some relief.

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES

In the matter of debts, Sir Otto Niemeyer takes into account the effect of certain provincial balances and liabilities which at present stand with the Centre as Banker. He assumes that these will in future devolve on the provinces and hence he takes into account the net effect of this devolution of balances together with the indebtedness of the province to the Centre. Perhaps that part of the Niemeyer report which suggests retention of the remaining surcharge on income and supertax as a permanent feature of the taxation system of India will attract most attention in commercial circles. However, the level of taxation in England even before the recent rise was higher than would be the case in India even if balance of surcharge is admitted that in India rises in taxes on incomes have been far more rapid in recent years than in England and business concerns which opened their careers in the hope that taxes would remain on the Indian scale have suffered from such rapid rise.

NIEMEYER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Niemeyer proposals deal with Provinces in three stages:—

Immediate assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces, partly in the form of cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of net (after offsetting certain balances) debt incurred previous to 1st April 1936 and partly in the form of distribution of further 12-1/2 per cent. of Jute tax. In cases of Bengal, Bihar, Assam, N.W.F.P. and Orissa the entire net debt is cancelled and in the case of C.P. all pre-1936 deficit debt plus approximately 2 crores pre-1921 debt.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: U.P. 25 lakhs for 5 years only; Assam, 30 lakhs; Orissa, 40 lakhs; N.W.F.P. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years); Sind, 105 lakhs (to be reduced by stages after 10 years); total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—

Bengal 75, Bihar 25, C. P. 15 Assam 45, N.W.F.P. 110, Orissa 50, Sind 105 and U. P. 25.

RECURRENT COST TO CENTRE.

Extra recurrent cost to the Centre is 192 lakhs. Orissa to get a further non-recurrent grant of 19 and Sind of 5 by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy but subject to the proviso to Section 138(2) of the Act. The centre to distribute income tax to the Provinces, so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in intermediate five years. The possible relinquishment of income tax so long as a portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre together with any contribution from Railways aggregates 13 crores.

DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME-TAX

The percentage division of the distributable portion of the Income-Tax between the Provinces is as follows:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, the Punjab 8, Bihar 10, the C. P. 5, Assam 2; N.W.F.P. 1 Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer states that "substantial justice will be done by fixing the scale of distribution partly on residence and partly on population, paying to neither factor a rigidly pedantic deference for which the actual data provides insufficient justification."

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The following are salient extracts from the Report:—

"Throughout the discussions leading up to the Government of India Act it has been recognised that at the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, each of the provinces should be so equipped to enjoy a reasonable prospect of maintaining financial equilibrium and in particular that the chronic state of deficit into which some of them had fallen should be brought to an end. My first object has, accordingly been to examine the present and prospective financial position of the provinces and to determine the extent to which special assistance would be needed in order to achieve the above aim. Next it is necessary to consider how far the Central Government is in a position to render such assistance without jeopardising its own solvency. Finally, I have had to look further into the future and to suggest to what extent and when it may be possible for the Centre to place additional resources at the disposal of the provinces out of the proceeds of taxes on income. From the provincial point of view the desirability of attaining this final result is undeniable and the only question (though in itself a difficult question) is to determine an equitable basis of distribution. From the Central point of view, on the other hand, it is clear that the financial stability and credit of India as a whole must remain the paramount consideration. Moreover this is as essential to the provinces and to the success of provincial autonomy as it is to the Centre itself.

STABILITY OF CENTRE .

Throughout my recommendations I have kept the stability of the Central Finances continuously in mind. Expenditure at the Centre cannot be expected, consistently with safety, to decrease much below the point to which it has now been reduced. There may be future savings on Debt Conversions, but so far as they remain with the General Budget they hardly seem likely to do more than assist in reinstating a more adequate contribution to debt redemption than the present reduced figure of 3 crores. It is, however, at least unnecessary to contemplate any serious increase in total expenditure. Unless the Railway Budget, contrary to expectation, fails to improve, expenditure in the provinces could obviously be increased with advantage on many heads. This is a question of degree and opportunity. Some expansion which in fact took place even with the existing provincial resources, especially in the years before the slump, when many provinces were able for instance, to increase substantially their expenditure on education, may now be anticipated from the recovery of provincial revenues not all of which are or need be static. Nevertheless the allocation at an early date of a share in the taxes on income under Section 138 of the Government of India Act constitutes for many provinces the main hope for future expansion.

BUDGETARY PROSPECT

On a general review of the existing tendencies, I should conclude that the budgetary prospect of India, given prudent management of her finances justify the view that adequate arrangements can be made step by step to meet the financial implications of the New Constitution. A change of constitutional and administrative arrangements cannot, of course, in a moment alter the general financial position or enable all conceivable financial desires to be met, but I see no reason why a cautious but steady advance should not be achieved.

I turn now more particularly to the prior question—the present position of the provinces and their contrasted positions inter se both of which fall under the objective of starting the provinces on the occasion of autonomy on "an even keel".

QUESTIONS OF CONSIDERATIONS

Various matters arise in this connection. How far in actual, fact is each province now solvent and likely to remain solvent is a matter which cannot be judged on one year only. How far, whatever may be its present position has a province administered its affairs whether in taxation or in expenditure with adequate firmness? How far has this or that province, for whatever reason, been financially neglected in the past and thereby condemned to a lot from which others have escaped? It is obviously impossible to reconcile all the conflicting views and arguments on these issues. The recommendations I shall make represent in my belief and equitable settlement as between the various contestants and will I hope, be accepted on that basis. I would only add here that in any country of the size of India, there must inevitably be substantial differences in standards of administrative needs and possibilities, just as there are in other areas of the same size in the rest of the world or for that matter even in smaller units. The present position and relative size of the provincial budgets are shown in appendix (II). As regards the figures for 1936-37, it must be borne in mind that they are estimates and experience suggests that the deficits thus prognosticated will, in the actual result, be smaller. Apart from that, there are a number of adjustments to be made. In either direction before these figures can be regarded as any necessary indication of the future. Nor can any settlement undertake to secure that no province shall at any time, and whatever the course of its administration, be freed from the ordinary risk of a casual budgetary deficit.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Provincial Autonomy necessarily implies autonomous responsibility. In this direction also, it is obvious, as the Percy Committee said, that special assistance to certain provinces which, whatever precise form it takes, can only be given at the cost of the Central Revenues and must operate to delay 'pro tanto' the general transfer to all Provinces of their share of taxes on income. This consideration cannot be absent from the mind of anyone endeavouring to deal fairly with the whole problem and sets one limit to the amount of prior re-adjustment which can reasonably be admitted. At the same time, it is equally clear that some Provinces are intrinsically better off than others and, at the moment, less urgently in need of additional resources and it is both (fair?) and inevitable that a certain measure of correction should be applied, even if it means that the Provinces which have been able to attain higher standards of administration, should now, to some slight extent, have to progress more slowly.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Certain further general comments may be made. Bombay has just received annual relief to the extent of approximately 90 Lakhs from the separation of Sind, Madras and Bihar, approximately 20 lakhs, and 8 lakhs respectively from the separation of Orissa.

Madras, Bombay and the Punjab have certainly not the lowest administrative standards in India. Bengal is clearly on a low standard, while Bihar and Orissa has been generally recognised as the poorest provinces in India. To a less extent, similar considerations apply to the Central Provinces. The position of the United Provinces is peculiar. That while its ultimate future gives less reason for anxiety, its immediate difficulties are considerable. Sind and Orissa, as newly instituted provinces, have special problems of their own.

FUTURE OF SIND

The future of Sind and of the subvention as part of Sind finances, is inseparably bound up with the financial future of the Lloyd Barrage. In considering to what extent it is justifiable to continue this charge on the Centre, I must assume that the Barrage Scheme will be administered on lines comparable with similar schemes elsewhere and that adequate rates will be charged for the facilities it will provide. In all the circumstances and bearing in mind the necessarily conjectural nature of estimates for a period stretching so far into the future, I recommend that the Sind subvention should remain at 105 lakhs for a period of 10 years (i.e. till 1946-47 inclusive) and should then be diminished by 25 lakhs a year for 20 years; by 40 lakhs a year for the next 5 years; by 45 lakhs a year for the next succeeding 5 years and thereafter until the whole Barrage debt is repaid by 50 lakhs a year. When the debt has been repaid (i.e. in about 40 years from funding in 1942) any remaining portion of the subvention will, of course, in any event cease. Some increase in expenditure is inevitable.

ORISSA EXPENDITURE

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the existing standard of expenditure in Orissa is extremely low and the scope for expansion in the province's own resources in the early future is unusually limited as against the provision of 40 1/2 lakhs in 1936-37 for recurrent Orissa expenditure. It is, therefore, necessary to contemplate a somewhat higher normal scale of assistance and my conclusion is that the figure should be increased to approximately 50 lakhs. I recommend also, in order to ease the position in the earlier years, that the Government of India should make a further grant to the Orissa Famine Fund so as to raise the total in the latter to the figure of 10 lakhs prescribed in the Orissa Order in Council. 5 lakhs have already been provided for this purpose and a contribution of 1 1/4 lakhs included in the 1936-37 Orissa Budget so that a further non-recurrent sum of about 4 lakhs would be needed. Finally it is clear that the cost of providing the New Province with such essential buildings as are required will be rather more than the sum of 27 1/2 lakhs for Head Quarters alone which the Government of India are setting aside out of their anticipated surplus of 1935-36. In my view a further sum of 15 lakhs should suffice, if a reasonable standard is set and I recommend that assistance for this purpose, additional to what has been proposed in the two preceding sub-paragraphs, should be provided at the rate of 3 lakhs per annum in each of the first five years. The total assistance which I propose should be given to Orissa is thus about 57 lakhs in the first year, 53 lakhs a year in the next four years and thereafter 50 lakhs a year.

CASE FOR ASSAM.

Assam has been universally recognized as a deficit province, and must undoubtedly receive assistance. The measure of the assistance depends, partly on the prospective revenue of Assam, allowing for a very moderate amount of continued recovery and partly on the degree to which the existing provincial deficit (47 lakhs in 1935-36) can be regarded as having been unavoidable (either as regards expenditure or taxation). Allowance has further to be made for the cost of Provincial Autonomy, and for certain adjustments of expenditure with the Centre, including the cost of the Assam Rifles hitherto mainly borne by the Central Government. At present the Central Government pays 12 lakhs per annum towards the total cost of the Assam Rifles (15 lakhs). In future the Central Government will, in any case, pay the cost of the Manipur Battalion (approximately 3 lakhs). The Central Government now proposes to bear 7 lakhs of the cost of the remaining Assam Force and to treat this payment separately from any assistance for provincial needs proper.

I think, this is an equitable arrangement. The Assam Government put forward a special claim in connection with the proceeds of the excise duty on Assam oil, though the incidence of the tax obviously does not fall on the producing province. I do not think there is any economic justification for this particular claim or that it presents any real analogy with superficially similar claims which, it may be alleged, have been recognised elsewhere. In any case, having regard to the amount of the proposed assistance, which such a receipt would only operate to reduce, it is unnecessary to pursue this matter further.

FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The North-West Frontier Province, which has since 1932 received an annual subvention of one crore from the Central Government is so far in a special position that Section 142 of the Government of India Act permits an increase in its subvention at any time without an address from the Federal Legislature. It is, however, desirable both from the point of view of the province and from that of the Central Government, that the subvention should be fixed for a certain period of years after examining the past and prospective budgetary position of the province (and also incidentally the various references made in the past to equivalance in certain respects with the neighbouring districts of the Punjab.)

My recommendation is that the existing subsidy of one crore should be supplemented by approximately 10 lakhs per annum in so far as this assistance may take the form of a subvention under Section 142. It should be fixed for a period of 5 years after which it should be subject to revision in the light of the then existing circumstances by revision. I am far from implying a further increase. I contemplate merely that the position should then be reviewed. In the light of 5 years' further financial administration can the Centre support such an additional demand?

THANKS TO RESERVE FUND.

Apart from this sum of nearly 2 crores per annum concurrently with the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, Burma will be separated from India at a net loss to the Central Revenues now estimated by the Government of India at about 2-3/4 crores. These two items together clearly would present a budgetary problem of some magnitude if they had to be faced in 1937-38 at one blow and so soon from the normal resources of a single financial year. Thereafter, owing to the expansion in Central resources which may with confidence be anticipated, they need occasion no special difficulty. Thanks however, to the Reserve Fund of about 2 crores which is being constituted out of the anticipated surplus of the year 1935-36 I see no reason why the grant of these additional resources to the provinces should not commence in 1937-38.

NO PROSPECT OF EARLY RELIEF.

In so concluding I should be lacking in frankness if I did not make it clear that the scope in the next few years for relaxation of revenue burdens is likely to be extremely small, unless economic improvement takes place at a rate well in excess of what can now safely be assumed. I have, however, felt it right to assume that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy must be regarded as an objective to which the Government of India will give special consideration in assessing the relative order of its financial aims. From the financial point of view, I conclude that His Majesty's Government may safely propose to Parliament that Part III of the Government of India Act 1935 should be brought into operation a year hence.

CLAIM ON JUTE DUTY

The claim of the jute producing provinces to the whole or part of the Jute Export Duty has already been recognised to the extent of 50 per cent by the Government of India Act. In my opinion it is doubtful whether the argument that the incidence of this particular duty falls wholly on the producer can be maintained. No concrete statistical proof of this contention has been produced and even if such proof could be produced for a specific date, it may be doubted whether it would be valid in all circumstances of a changing market. Further, even if the argument were completely sustainable, it would not be conclusive on the question whether or not the community as a whole India was entitled to tap this source of revenue, as it must in fact tap other sources of revenue of unequal provenance among the different parts of India. No source of revenue, whether customs, excise or income tax, can in fact in any country be derived equally from all parts of the country alike rich and poor, industrial and agricultural.

ARGUMENTS ALREADY MET

In so far as a claim may be put forward on the ground that the taxable capacity of Bengal is limited by the incidence of this duty, that is a claim not so much to this particular duty as to financial assistance generally. It is part in fact of the case for a share in taxes on income or for such prior special treatment as it is the object of my present recommendations to secure. It may be thought that whatever validity there may be in the economic argument has already been met by the surrender to the provinces concerned of 50 per cent of the net produce of the duty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It will, however, be convenient that part of the assistance I contemplate should take the form of an increase in this figure and, therefore, I recommend that the percentage should be increased under Section 140 (2) of the Act to 82-1/2 on the estimated gross yield of the Duty in 1936-37 at 380 lakhs. This increase of 12-1/2 per cent would mean, in round figures, the following additions to the resources of the provinces concerned at a corresponding cost to the Central Government:

Bengal 42 lakhs; Bihar 2-1/2 lakhs; Assam 2-1/4 lakhs; Orissa rather over 1/4 lakhs. Apart from the separation of Burma and this provision of 2 crores assistance for the Provinces which I have already recommended, the additional cost of the new Federal Institutions (probably something over half a crore) may be imminent.

STATES AND FEDERATION

And provision may have to be made for financial adjustments in respect of the States under Section 147 of the Act at a net ultimate annual cost now estimated at rather more than half a crore, though the full annual charge on this latter account will presumably not fall to be met in the early years. If, however, there is bound to be delay, the Provinces will no doubt recollect that they will be receiving from the Centre the amounts proposed in Para 17 above, in addition to what certain of them have already been receiving from the Jute Export Duty and about 1-1/2 crores per annum for roads as well as certain grants (3-1/2 crores) for rural purposes. Some of them have also received substantial assistance through being relieved of deficit areas.

NOT EXCESSIVE

I wish to add two comments on these recommendations. After the abolition of tax on the smaller incomes and the two successive reductions in the rates imposed in 1931, the rates of income tax and super-tax in India, especially on the higher incomes, are by no means excessive. The general scheme of Indian taxation (Central and Provincial) operates to relieve the wealthier commercial classes to an extent which is unusual in the Taxation scheme and there would be no justifiable ground of complaint if a slight correction of this anomaly were maintained. The assignment of taxes on the income is the main method of assisting Provincial Finances conntemplated by the Government of India Act and, if the remaining surcharge were maintained, it would materially contribute to the early receipt by the Provinces of additional resources.

POSITION OF RAILWAYS

The position of the Railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the Railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the Provinces are entitled to expect. I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough-going overhaul of the Railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem. Naturally each province advocates the basis of division (population, residence etc.) which gives it the largest dividend. It cannot be said that any of the proposed bases have any particular scientific validity or satisfy in any appreciable degree the ideal, but practically the unascertainable test of capacity to pay the mere accident of place of collection, as has frequently been pointed out in the previous discussions of this subject, is clearly an unsuitable guide.

NO SCIENTIFIC CRITERION

The residence of the individual, though it may be a convenient and practically dividing line for purposes of avoiding double taxation between separate political units, is not in itself a very scientific criterion, particularly in a Federation and, in fact in India, gives results (of necessity partly estimated) too suspiciously near those of collection to inspire much confidence. Finally even supposing that it were practicable to ascertain to what part of India particular fractions of income (and therefore, the incidence of the taxation burden) properly adhere, it is still arguable that in a Federation other considerations also are involved, particularly, if the benefits and incidence of other forms of common taxation are unequally divided as between the various partners.

MORE MEMBERS FOR B.P.C.C.

Election Will Take Place On June 21

June 21, 1936, was fixed as the date for the election of 9 additional members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and two additional members to the All-India Congress Committee from the B. P. C. C., as required by the Congress Constitution as amended at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.

The above decision was reached at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Thursday, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, moved that clause 3 and clause 6 of Article III (regarding the election of delegates) in the constitution of the B. P. C. C. be deleted.

Mr. Patil said that in view of the amendment of the Congress Constitution at Lucknow, these clauses were no longer of use and they should be dropped.

He also proposed that the Constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be referred to the Constitution Sub-Committee for further amendment in accordance with the amended Constitution of the Congress. Both the proposals were carried.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES

The election of 9 additional members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and two members to the All-India Congress Committee was fixed to take place on 21st June, 1936.

Mr. Patil pointed out that the nine additional seats were intended to be distributed one each for the seven Wards and the two remaining seats would be allotted to the C (Bhuleshwar) and D (Girgaum) Wards each. This was considered, he said, a more equitable distribution, though according to the strength of members on the rolls in each Ward, A Ward would not get the additional seat. B Ward in that case would have 3 seats instead of the present 2, C Ward would be entitled to 8 against the 6 as at present, D Ward could claim 6 seats instead of the four given now, E Ward and F Ward would have 3 against the present 2 each, and the G Ward was entitled to claim 5 seats against the 4 present. Even then the total was 29 seats, so that the 30th seat could be assigned to the A Ward. (According to this redistribution of seats, the number of members to be elected from each Ward to the B. P. C. C. would be as follows: A Ward 2; B Ward 2; C Ward 8; D Ward 6; E Ward 3; F Ward 3; and G Ward 5).

As for the election of two additional members to the All-India Congress Committee, from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Patil said that the two A. I. C. C. members were to be elected from among the delegates to the Indian National Congress by the delegates themselves. The same date was fixed for this election also.

Arrangements were being made, Mr. Patil said, for the observance of the "Subhas Babu Day" on May 10 next.

be arriving in Bombay on the morning of May 16, and would stay in Bombay till May 20. He would attend the Trade Union Congress session.

The B.P.C.C. sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 provisionally for the reception of the Congress President and the programmes connected with his visit.

At this stage, Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally asked what the B.P.C.C. was going to do regarding carrying out the programme laid down by the Lucknow Congress. For instance, he said, there was the resolution on war.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Patil replied that the resolution on War was not in the nature of a programme to be worked out. It could be mentioned in the speeches for purposes of propaganda. So was the resolution on Civil Liberties. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had already written to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that copies of the resolution on Civil Liberties should be printed and distributed on May 10 on the "Subhas Babu Day."

Mr. Patil concluded, that the immediate programme before them was of Council Entry, for which steps had to be taken immediately and which would not be postponed.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN XI

Team Has Emerged Creditably From First Match, Says "Daily Telegraph"

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 30

The Indians have emerged creditably from their first appearance," is the general opinion given by Mr. Howard Marshall of the "Daily Telegraph" who says it is significant that they succeeded in quietening Woolley for an hour. Amarnath was impressive with his control of length and spin. Nissar lifted awkwardly on slow wicket and is bound to present difficulties. There was no scope for forming an impression of their batting strength though clearly there are plenty of wristy and quick-footed players.

The "Daily Mail" says the Indian batsmen, shaped nicely but the brilliant keeping of Ames and Hindlekar, who shared the honours, was the feature of the match.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA MASSES TROOPS ON FRONTIER

VIENNA, April 29.

It is understood that the 5,000 troops stationed in the Tyrol at present are about 80 per cent. above normal. Two battalions of Styrian Infantry have also arrived from Upper Austria near the German Frontier.

Well-informed circles emphasise that the movements of Austrian troops to provinces adjoining Germany are not due to any fear of immenent trouble, but the international situation in Europe is regarded as such that aggravation is possible at any moment, and it was therefore necessary that Austria should be prepared for any emergency.

It is learned on high authority that the reinforcements meant to remain there all the spring and summer.

Reports that the movements are due to an anticipated Heimwehr putsch in the Tyrol are officially declared to be baseless.—Reuter.

Announcement!

The American Express Co.'s "OLYMPIC" escorted tour through Europe leaves Bombay on June 27th and returns to Bombay on September 17th. The itinerary includes England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Special features are a comprehensive tour of Switzerland, a week's stay in Berlin during the Olympic games and a visit to the beautiful Riviera.

Full particulars from

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.
Travel Department
82/4, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

No Importation Of Experts

PROBLEM OF CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Corporation Decides To Explore Feasibility Of Raising Tansa Dam

After three hours' discussion on two amendments, the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday decided to recommend to the Municipal Commissioner to arrange for exploratory borings on Tansa Dam at an early date with a view to ascertain its strength and safety and the feasibility of raising its height so as to impound more water.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, was in the chair.

The House had before it the proposition of Mr. B.N. Karanjia, the Chairman of the Works Committee, that the report of the Committee be adopted and its recommendation approved, and Mr. M.E. Joshi's amendment that the report be referred back to the Works Committee for reconsideration.

PLEA FOR EXPERT.

Mr. I.H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, at the outset gave a detailed history of the Tansa Dam and the different opinions that had been given regarding making borings. The Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. Nevin had prepared a scheme and later Mr. Modak, the present City Engineer, prepared another scheme which differed from the first one. It was later decided by each of these gentlemen that it would be feasible if an expert was consulted on the question. The speaker was in favour of such a proposal. It would not be a case of many cooks spoiling the broth, but would be a case of three heads being better than two.

Sir Jehangir B. Behram moved an amendment that the whole question should be referred to a Committee that had been appointed in 1935 with the recommendation that they should consult experts on the question.

Mr. V.N. Chandavarker raised a point of order and said that the amendment was not in order inasmuch as the Committee was asked to incur expenditure in consulting expert opinion.

After some speakers had their say, the Mayor ruled that the amendment was in order.

NARIMAN'S WARNING.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting the original proposition said that he had made a special study of the problem and he thought it would be in the best interests of the City, if the Corporation adopted the recommendation of the Works Committee. As a rule, he was opposed to any extra expenditure unless it was very urgent, and it was proved that such an expenditure would save hardship to the citizens. It was not a question of sanctioning any big amount like a crore or two. It was merely a question of Rs. 3,000. He was aware that the amount was large enough, but considering the importance of the question, the Corporation should approve of the expenditure. Since 1932 several experts had been consulted on the question. In 1934 the Corporation passed a resolution and said that the work should be undertaken and the speaker was not aware as to why it had not been done so far.

The speaker continuing said that he had with others gone to Tansa and he saw that through leakage in the dam millions of gallons of water were being wasted. The dam was built forty years ago. "What would happen to your City and your citizens if, suppose, something were to happen to the dam. It is not an alarmist view that I want to place before you, but realise the tremendous responsibility that is on you before you decide."

ESCHEW FOREIGNERS.

Putting forth a strong plea on behalf of the City Engineer, Mr. Nariman said why do you want outsiders to be consulted. Realise the value of your own expert, Mr. Modak, the City Engineer. It is usual that the importance of the man at home, who is at your beck and call, is not realised till he leaves us. Why do you want experts from America, England or Timbuctoo when you have a very valuable expert in Mr. Modak."

Mr. V.N. Chandavarker agreed with Mr. Nariman in all the points that he had made out and thought that the Corporation would be quite safe in taking the advice of Mr. Modak and in starting exploratory borings. The speaker was of the view that experts wasted money and said that Bombay was now suffering from the mania of experts.

The speaker referred to the Back Bay project and the past experience of the Corporation which consulted experts and said that it was mere waste of money. He also recalled an occasion when, after spending money in consulting an expert, the Corporation ultimately accepted Mr. Modak's scheme!

Mr. Mohanlal Desai spoke in favour of Sir J.B. Behram's amendment.

AVOID DELAY.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji thought that if the Corporation accepted any of the amendments, it would not be able to arrive at any decision on the question for a long time to come. Since there did not seem to be any difference between the City Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer on the question of borings, the House should vote for the original proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas wanted the House not to confuse the question of boring and its cost with the question of water supply which was a bigger question. He wanted the House to support the original proposition.

Mr. M.A. Karanjiavala supported the amendment of Sir B. Behram, and wanted that a rider should be added to the amendment that the Standing Committee should be informed of the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for consulting expert opinion.

After Mr. B.N. Karanjia had replied to the debate Sir Jehangir B. Behram's amendment was put to vote and lost. The House divided on Mr. Joshi's amendment, which was lost by 30 voting for and 31 against. The original proposition of the Works Committee was approved of by 28 to 19.

The House adjourned till Monday next.

Bank of Hindustan, LIMITED.

"READYMONEY MANSION,"
35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TIME DEPOSITS.

A SCHEME FOR MERCHANTS AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

Interest at a Special Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances in multiples of Rs. 25|- upto Rs. 10,000|- is allowed. Withdrawals by cheques. One fourth of the total deposits can be drawn once a week and any amount on 15 DAYS NOTICE.

Please apply for Rules.

QUICK RELIEF
From *PAIN* and *SUFFERING*

Yeast-Vite not only relieves pain and discomfort, but tones the whole system as well! It nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood too. Whether your trouble is Indigestion or "Nerves," Headaches or general Out-of-sorts, you need Yeast-Vite!

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS- IN 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES - IN 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE - IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION - IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" - IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION - IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION - IN 15/30 MINS.
INSOMNIA - IN 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM- IN 24 HOURS.
CONSTIPATION IN 36 HOURS.
IMPURE BLOOD IN 36 HOURS.

NO CURE-NO PAY

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

From the first dose of Yeast-Vite you feel Renewed—Refreshed—Reinvigorated. PAIN disappears! WEAKNESS is changed to STRENGTH! Life becomes Happy — Joyous — WORTH LIVING.

NOTE
LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S
Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO.,
23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yogic Ideal Of Social Reconstruction

RANA OF POREBUNDER OPENS KAIVALYADHAMA HEALTH HOME

On the Back Bay Reclamation, where athletes—young and old—have been resorting to foreign games for some years, has come into being the Kaivalyadhama Yogic Health Centre, which was declared open by the Maharana of Porbundar on Thursday.

The Ranasaheb of Porbunder declared the new building of the Centre open and named it, "Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre" in memory of a son of Sir Chunilal Mehta, who had donated Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of the building.

Prominent among those who were present at the opening ceremony were the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. C. B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy and Sir Mangaldas Mehta.

YOGIC IDEAL.

Swami Kuvalayananda, requesting his Highness to declare the Home open, said that the ideals of the Kaivalyadhama were such as would take several generations for their realisation.

The Kaivalyadhama was founded at Lonavala twelve years ago for the propagation of Yoga in all its aspects—physical, mental, and spiritual. This could best be achieved by co-ordinating Yoga with modern sciences and making its practice easy in everyday life, so that it would lead to a spiritual regeneration of human society all over the world. Spiritual values would then count where economic values reigned supreme to-day, and there would be established a real brotherhood, permanently putting an end to the economic struggles that were principally responsible for wars. The speaker felt convinced that the popularization of Yoga would ensure perfect mental and physical health for every one.

WORK AT LONAVALA.

At Lonavala, the Ashrama has been managing a Scientific Research department, a Texual Research department, a publication department, a clinical department, and a library and reading room. The clinical department was the most popular of all and had adopted some of the Yogic exercises to mass movements making them suitable for introduction in educational institutions and gymnasiums. The work impressed the U. P. Government who sent a deputation to Lonavala, and later introduced Yogic exercises in their schools.

The Kaivalyadhama was breaking down the barricades of orthodoxy and making Yoga lore available to everyone without distinction of caste or creed. A scientific spirit was being introduced where formerly blind faith and superstitions held their sway. The Ashrama had enlisted the sympathy of provincial governments, ruling princes, and eminent men.

CURATIVE EFFORTS

The Kaivalyadhama Health Centre was first established at Santa Cruz in January, 1932, and after a year's working it was located at New Queen's Road. In the last four years patients suffering from 45 chronic diseases were treated, and on an average sixty per cent benefited by the Yogic method.

In 1935 the Centre was visited by Government officials. It was after their careful investigation that the Government of Bombay leased the plot on the Back Bay measuring 2,000 square yards at a nominal rent of Rs. 12 a year. The cost of the building was Rs. 26,000, of which Rs. 20,000 was donated by Sir Chunilal Mehta. The speaker asked Sir Chunilal, who had been taking keen interest in the Ashram, to name the Home after his son, the late Mr. Ishwardas.

The Swami concluded by thanking the various donors for their munificent donations, especially the Maharana but for whose keen interest and liberal patronage the Kaivalyadhama would not have made the progress that it had to-day.

His Highness the Maharana, Shri Sir Natavarsinhaji Bahadur of Porbandar, in declaring the Home open, said that he was an admirer of the aims and ambitions of Kaivalyadhama. It had always made a special appeal to him.

The Swamiji's ideals were of a reconstruction of the present social structure on the basis of spiritual values, social service and amelioration of physical suffering, based on the ancient system of Yogic science.

He congratulated the Swami, and then declared the Home open and renamed it the "Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre."

After a vote of thanks to His Highness, the gathering dispersed.

(Continued from Col. 7).

chology is affected in actual day-to-day life by any nonsense that is dished out by politicians or arm-chair journalists.

In conclusion, I am bound to ask you in fairness to your readers, if you definitely favour Pandit Nehru's policy, which, with all the ingenuity of a journalist, you cannot succeed in concealing as anything but Communism.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, April, 30.

"Maruti Temple Sabha Mandap"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter dated 29th April, 1936 which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "Maruti Temple Sabha Mandap" came to me as a huge surprise since the writer has obviously under a misunderstanding, made me the scape-goat of his fury. By way of clearing up the clouds I should here point out that some time back the Pujarni had approved of the removal of the temple from the scene and that the residents of he locality had themselves said in a letter, dated 28th May, 1929, signed by Daya Bhoja and others that the erection of a Mandap would be a cause of disturbance to the Muslims in their prayers. Now may I ask the writer whether he is justified in saying that I am trying to create bad blood between the two sister communities by raising an objection to the construction of the Mandap when he knows full well that his own people were not prepared to have one erected since they realise that such a measure would only annoy the Muslims? In putting forth a resolution of the kind, the writer is aware of, my idea was only to maintain peace and harmony so anxiously looked for, between Hindus and Muslims.

The writer knows, and that only too well, that when once the Mandap is constructed, the Hindus will carry on their religious offerings which of course, will be accompanied by Bhajan and other kinds of music resulting in a disturbance to the Muslims offering their prayers.

If the writer, after realising the spirit in which I have tried to ward off the very likely injury which would have been caused to the Muslims, still for reasons of his own does not appreciate my action I deem it advisable to say little or nothing about the matter—I leave it to his good sense and better judgment.

By the way, I am no longer a member of the Congress Socialist Party. Therefore the party's name need not be dragged in the controversy. Yours, etc.,

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

"Hilal" office Bombay 9.

Charges Framed In Frontier Kidnapping Case

BANNU, April. 29

In the sensational case crown V. Amir Nur Aushab and four others under sections 363 and 368 I.P.C. for the alleged kidnapping of a minor Hindu girl, Ram Kaur, out of the lawful guardianship of her mother at Jandukhal a village in Bannu, charges were framed against all the five accused.

The counsel for the accused had reserved their cross-examination and, therefore the prosecution witnesses have been recalled for the 2nd and the 4th of May.

The case is being heard by the District Magistrate in the local jail.—United Press.

JINNAH MEETS SIR FAZLI

Move To Form Communal Party Under Muslim League Auspices

LAHORE, April 30

Mr. M. A. Jinnah held talks with Sir Fazl-i-Hussain and other leaders of the Unionist Party to-day. He is holding conversations with other Muslim parties also with a view to forming a communal party, under the auspices of the Muslim League, called Progressive Party.

The Ahrars, it is reported, have almost agreed to join it. So have a few other unattached leaders.

Mr. Jinnah is now having talks with the Unionists.—United Press.

BHORE BECOMES BHOPAL'S ADVISER

BHOPAL, April 30

Sir Joseph Bhore who since his return from England has been staying with H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has by the order of His Highness in a Gazette Extraordinary been appointed adviser to H.H.'s Government in matters relating to economic, industrial and agricultural development of the State and has duly assumed charge of his duties.

Berar Non-Brahmin Conference

POONA, April 30

Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A. has been invited to preside over the Non-Brahmin Conference of Berar to be held at Amraoti on May 17th and 18th.—Maharashtra News Service.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Unwarranted Alarm"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In referring to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's open declaration in favour of the abolition of private property in his presidential speech at the Lucknow Congress, I had the deliberate object of setting Indian businessmen thinking about the subject, and I am glad that in criticising my speech you have furthered the object I had in view. I believe that public life in this country would be either impossible or entirely demoralised if tolerance of opposite views and honesty of conviction are given a go-bye in favour of an unintelligent applause of what is for the nonce considered popular or of a cowardly abstention from speaking out one's mind in fear of exciting adverse criticism. Indian businessmen have consistently supported patriotic struggles for the achievement of our political freedom and their nationalism is not one whit inferior to that of any Indian, whether in or outside the Congress. But it would be asking too much to assume that Indian businessmen should blindly adopt or support any programme that a political leader may formulate, even if such programme or policy is, in their judgment, likely to do harm to the best interests of the country. Indian businessmen have now to face a straight and simple question: are they prepared to support a programme which—to put it in the mildest form—has the ultimate ideal of abolishing private property? I am sorry that in your criticism of my speech you have burked this plain issue and have tried to suggest that I am ignorant of what Socialism as understood and practised in some of the Western countries means. If you had cared to read my whole speech, in which, in several places, I have not only favoured regulation and modification of the existing form of capitalism but have also suggested certain specific directions in which that could be immediately done, you would not have indulged in the ridiculous pastime of teaching the grandmother to suck the egg I am entitled to ask if anyone, with knowledge of Socialist Parties in Western countries, can honestly say that Pandit Nehru's preachings with the admitted ideal of abolition of private property are at all comparable. There has been a growing tendency to refer these days to the success of the Russian experiment. But let not the Indian public be deceived by these misleading overdrawn pictures. There is another and a very alarming version too. Only recently Reuter has reported as under:—

"Bread prices in Moscow are, for comparable qualities, up to nine times as dear as in England. In proportion to wages, they are about 20 times as dear."

"The price charged to the ultimate consumer is about 20 times that paid to the peasant producer. This is partly a conscious "redistribution" of the national income, subsidising industrial output at the peasant's expense, but the wide "spread" may also partly reflect the expense of bureaucracy."

You describe my fears of Pandit Nehru's preaching as likely to check industrial enterprise and to encourage flight of capital as a "farrago of nonsense." Of course, writers of newspaper editorials have the privilege of not experiencing how the investor's psy-

(Continued in Col. 4).

DID YOU RST

Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

Let your smile supply the answer. Sparkling white teeth are a sure sign that Macleans Peroxide Tooth-paste is in regular use — keeping the teeth healthily clean — in three different ways! First, it gently dissolves away obstinate stains, then it whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry, and lastly, for your health's sake, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean. There's no doubt your teeth will look better if you Maclean them each day.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube...

550

Eye-Witness's Story Of Ghastly Crime In Jeweller's Shop

Boy Describes Gruesome Spectacle Of Companion Lying Dead With Hands Tied

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Graphic details of a night of terror which a 12-year old boy spent on March 20, when Bhagawan Santokji, the Manager of a jewellery-dealer's shop, was gagged and murdered, were narrated by the boy, to-day, before the City Coroner.

The name of the boy, is Rupchand Sagarmall, a relative, of the proprietor of the shop, situated at Matharpakadi.

The scene of this brutal murder was a room in Hasan Manzil.

Giving evidence before the City Coroner, the boy stated that he came just half-an-hour before midnight in the shop. At that time Bhagawan Suntokji had come with him.

As soon as they came, they switched off the lights and the boy slept on the platform, and Suntokji slept on a mattress on the floor in the same room.

They were the only two persons who slept there on that fatal night.

Hardly half an hour had passed when he heard the tramping of feet and within a short time he saw the figure of a person standing below the platform and the other standing astride over him.

When he saw the two figures in the dim light that gleamed through the ventilator from a municipal street-lamp, outside, a sense of terror crept over him and he was almost stupefied to silence.

He slept there for some minutes, breathless and terrified.

The two persons, then, disappeared. Shortly afterwards he heard some noise in the rear room where gold and silver ornaments belonging to their customers were stored. The noise indicated that some people were tampering with the cupboards in the room.

No Response

Then witness crouched over his elderly mate who was sleeping on the floor. He did not utter any cry. He simply shook him and there was no response.

"The whole room was plunged in darkness," the boy added, "and I am not able to say whether Suntokji was lying normally or not."

Then witness made for the communicating-door which divided the room in which they slept from that where jewellery was kept.

And through the communicating-door he saw the room littered with brass and tin boxes which contained the jewellery. Two men were standing in the room.

Witness shouted two or three times. A neighbour named Sukandraj responded.

"I then asked him," the boy replied to a further question, "to assist me in opening the expanded metal door."

The neighbour asked him to switch on the lights and he did so.

Gruesome Spectacle

As soon as he switched on the light, he saw the gruesome spectacle of his mate swathed in a piece of cloth with a red spot of blood on it. His feet were tied by his shirt which he had kept on a rope in the same room. One-end of the "dhotie" which he wore had been made use of to fasten his hands, cross-wise, in such a way as to cover his mouth with his hands by bringing the twisted "dhotie" round his neck.

Bhagawan was almost gagged.

Witness and Sukandraj then went to the place of Chunilal the brother of Sardar Mull, the proprietor of the shop. The building his master's brother resided was adjacent to that of the shop.

Went To Police

After Sardar Mull came and saw what had taken place in the shop, he went to the police station and summoned them.

The police came and took charge of the body and the articles found scattered in the room.

The boy was taken to the police chowkie, twice, once to make his statement and the other for purposes of identification.

He had also picked out the two persons he saw on that memorable night in the dim light which pierced through the ventilator. There were about 10 to 15 persons who gathered there at the time of the identification parade and he picked out the two persons among them.

Witness had also seen the large hole bored in the rear of the wall, close to the box of ornaments. He also deposed to the fact that the box was locked in the night but that the lock was missing in the morning.

He could not say exactly who the two persons were in the rear room when he went and peeped through the communicating door.

At this stage, further inquest was postponed till Saturday.

57 ATTACKS AND 39 DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX

595 Deaths In City Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 17th week of 1936, i.e. the week that ended in 25th April were as under:—

The total mortality 595 was 28 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 26.6 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1935, viz. the mortality of 628 and death rate 28.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 547 and death rate 24.5.

Out of the total deaths, 173 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 57 attacks including one imported from Jamnagar and 39 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 2 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 5 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 645 which compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1935, viz. 574 and 532 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-1935).

The U. S. administration's 803,000,000 dollar tax bill passed the house by 267 votes to 92, virtually in the same form as introduced, and has been sent to the senate for consideration of the Finance Committee.

INDIAN

OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company, Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA.
(Oxygen)—138, Ballaghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY.
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE.
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

New Civil Appointments Announced

Thursday's "The Bombay Government Gazette", announces the following Civil appointments:

Home Department

Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 15th June leave on full allowances for one month and twenty-four days followed by leave on half allowances up to the 17th October 1936 inclusive.

Home Department

Mr. N. S. Lokur, LLB., to officiate as District Judge, Selection Grade, with effect from 19th March 1936 vice Mr. K. B. Vasudev, LL.B., proceeded on leave and thereafter appointed to officiate as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E., to be Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, with effect from 5th April 1936 vice Khan Bahadur Ziaud-din Ahmed retired.

Revenue Department

Mr. W. Dilion, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., transferred.

City Police

Mr. P. V. Raje, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City, reverted as Deputy Inspector from the 10th April 1936.

Rao Bahadur S. R. Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, C. I. D., is granted three months' leave on average pay from the 20th April 1936.

Deputy Inspector P. V. Raje is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Police, Bombay City C.I.D. from the 20th April 1936 pending further orders.

Mr. C. R. Bird, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, is granted one month and twelve days' leave on average pay from the 20th April 1936.

Deputy Inspector F. A. Beart is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Police, Bombay City, from the 20th April 1936 pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Klein, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, was granted two months and twelve days' leave on average pay from 3rd February to 14th April 1936, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. J. Punter, Inspector of Police, Motor Vehicles Department Bombay City, is granted eight months' leave on average pay to be followed by one month and eight days' leave on half average pay on medical certificate from the 23rd March 1936. Out of this, leave from 9th May 1936 will be spent out of India.

DAVID MILLS' FINANCES

The fiftieth ordinary general meeting of the David Mills Co., Ltd., was held in the E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Bombay, on Wednesday Mr. B. D. Benjamin presiding. The balance sheet and audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, which were adopted, showed a loss of Rs. 2,05,213. The report stated that during the year the company's mill in Bombay remained closed for economic reasons, and the resulting loss was Rs. 2,38,716. The Bijli Mill at Hathras showed a profit of Rs. 33,502.

In view of the loss, the agents had waived their minimum remuneration amounting to Rs. 12,000 and their office allowance to the extent of Rs. 18,000 and had also waived half the amount of interest amounting to Rs. 2,19,236 on advances made by them.

Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, Mr. F Stones and Sir Phiroze Sethna were re-elected directors.

Badshahi Silver Coins Find?

AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

While excavating the foundation of a house in Shahpur suburb, the coolies working there found out about three hundred silver coins of the old Badshahi period. The coolies removed these coins clandestinely at night and distributed among themselves. They immediately got these coins melted and prepared silver ornaments. On the police getting the information the coolies admitted the fact and produced some of the coins as also the ornaments prepared from some of them. Further enquiries are proceeding.—United Press.

Baroda News

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 30.

The President of the Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya Inquiry Committee Mr. Durlabhbhai Raghunathji Desai in a press statement appeals to persons who have evidence against the institution to be present on May 6.

Dewan Sir Krishnamacharlar will go to Bombay on Saturday and then will proceed to Sia.

The Baroda State Prajamandal Working Committee meets at Kathor on May 3.

1935

CROWN LIFE'S ANOTHER Record-Breaking Year of Progress!

★ ★ ★

The wonderful financial stability of this most progressive Company is conclusively proved by the following statistics. For the last four years in succession, in spite of the aftermath of the depression, CROWN LIFE has bettered its position each year in every respect, culminating in the triumphant results of 1935.

NEW BUSINESS

1931 $21,762,533.00
1932 23,000,859.00
1933 25,691,217.00
1934 $ 29,305,918.00
1935 „ 29,590,884.00

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE

1931 $136,684,208.00
1932 137,180,619.00
1933 138,821,915.00
1934 $ 147,861,463.00
1935 $ 156,989,682.00

INTEREST EARNED IN 1935 5.54%

TOTAL ASSETS

1931 $16,654,077.94
1932 17,892,630.94
1933 18,893,081.00
1934 $21,084,899.00
1935 $23,669,127.94

CAPITAL SURPLUS and DIVIDEND FUNDS.

1931 $738,656.17
1932 992,181.44
1933 1,133,107.00
1934 $1,370,934.00
1935 $1,489,332.94

AN AUTHORITATIVE OPINION

"The Crown Life is in a strong financial position and safe for any amount of insurance which it will accept. a minimum of 90 p.c. of all surplus earned on participating policies is payable to the policyholders, who may reasonably expect substantial dividends.

Extract from Stone and Cox Life Insurance Tables, Indian Edition, 1935-36 page 82.

In spite of the general reduction which has occurred, particularly during last year in the interest rates obtainable on Government and other gilt-edged securities it is specially worthy to note that the safe and conservative investment policy of CROWN LIFE has resulted in the very satisfactory rate of 5.54 % interest being earned by the Company in 1935 on its entire book assets.

These assets consisted of: First Mortgages on Real Estate, 37 % Government and Municipal Bonds 31 % Public Utility and Industrial Bonds 6 % Preferred and Common Stocks 2 % Loans on Company's Policies 14 % Home Office and other Real Estate 3 % Cash and other Assets 7 % —Total 100 %

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Reports Of Showers In Eastern Belt

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER BETTER

Wheat Steady But Jute And Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY: April 30.

On Thursday Crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York Cotton was at first on reports of showers in the Eastern Belt. The closing one however, was steady.

SILVER BETTER.

London Gold was unchanged, but Silver was better.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady with small business. Jute and Rubber were quiet.

SECURITIES LACK SUPPORT.

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better enquiry. Gilt-edged Securities lacked support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 30.

Previous closing	11.04
To-day's opening	11.02
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.04
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 30.

Previous closing	5.96
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.93
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 198-8
July August	Rs. 199-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 30.

Cotton was somewhat easier to-day on May liquidation and some foreign selling with evidences of pool selling but the pressure was heavy. Weather conditions in the west were unsettled although the eastern belt continued to receive showers. The activity on the whole was restrained in the absence of any definite developments coupled with the uncertainty of political events abroad.

Trading in July commenced at 11.02 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices May liquidation and foreign selling with some liquidation with July further declining o 11.00.

New York cotton finally closed unchanged at 11.04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.49/11.48) 11.46/11.45
July	(11.09/11.08) 11.02/11.02
October	(10.21/10.20) 10.15/10.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.16) 6.14
American July	(5.98) 5.96
Egyptian May	(8.70) 8.73
Egyptian July	(8.54) 8.56

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 30.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 199 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 198-12 with New York futures about 3 points down.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Easy And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Jutes ruled quiet and only a limited business took place. Coals were easier with small doing. Teas were dull. Bhatka was slightly enquired round 46|4. Miscellaneous apart from slight enquiry for sugars revealed no interesting features. Government Securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3-1|2 per cent Government Paper 98; 4 per cent Loan 1960|70 113|10 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939-44 108|15; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 119|14 small lot; 5-1|2 per cent Loan 1938-40 108 small lot.

Banks:—Central 32|12; Reserve Bank 127-8; Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 105|8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 387 small lots; Do. pref. 154; Auckland 173; Birla 14|2; Cheviot pref. 147; Dalhousie pref. 150|8; Empire pref. 145|8; Howrah 49|14; Kamarhatty 468.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6|14; Dacca Electric 20; Gaya Electric 10|8; Jubbulpore Electric 13; Rawalpindi Electric 23|8; Bengal Iron 4|6; Indian St. Wagon pref. 123; Bararee Coke 15; B. I. Corporation ordy. 3|8; Midnapore Zemindary 69.

Sugars:—Bharat 8; Champaran 22; South Behar 18|8.

Teas:—Bateli 4|4; Bhatkawas 46|4 small odd lots.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 30.

Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 30.

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, April 30.

Previous closing	74.98
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	74.98
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 and then fell to 4.93 15/16 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 7/8

Franc opened at 75.00 and then eased to 74.98 thereafter continuing steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.98.

LONDON SILVER

Bombay, April 2.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/16	20 5/16
Forward	20 3/16	£20 5/16

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 30.

Gold per sounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 30.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 30.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66) 5.66
New York on Bombay	(37-31) 37-30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0-93
London on Milan	(62.75) 62.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 30.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/6, 50/6 and 50/7. The market was quiet today in the absence of any stimulating foreign advices while London cables did not show any marked improvement with the result that prices here fluctuated very narrowly and closed quiet at Rs. 50/7, 50/7 and 50/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/13/6. The market continued to attract very little interest owing to quiet movements of foreign exchanges. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/13/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 29-4-36	6694000	4182000
Receipts Yesterday 29-4-36	2000	1000
Exports to date 29-4-36	5257000	4023000
Stock at Ports 24-4-36	1888000	2038000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-4-36	1812000	1121000
Stock at Liverpool 24-4-36	718000	768000
Visible Supply 24-4-36	5062000	4887000
Quantity in sight 24-4-36	11543000	7496000
Quantity out of sight 24-4-36	9587000	7927000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 30.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 72 3/8 and July 73 3/4. The market was somewhat more active today on speculative buying and covering influenced by disturbed political situation abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 5/8. Prices kept steady but there was nothing doing with traders watching foreign political situation and weather developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 30.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 3/4 buyers £208 sellers. Steady) £207 3/4 buyers £208 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 3/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Easier.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/8 to £41 5/8) £41 to £41 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16 paid and buyers) £7 7/16 paid and sellers.

Forward (7 11/16 paid and sellers) 7 5/8 paid and value.

SILVER CABLES

London, April 30.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"India bought. China sold. Small offering. Buyers satisfied. Market is quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-2 3/4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 1/8 sellers.

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.	
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	4 6 9
Wheat September	4 7 0
Linseed May	7 4 0
Linseed September	7 8 0

The tone was quiet.

CRIMINAL DISPUTES ON FRONTIER

Anglo-Afghan Commission Concludes Discussions

QUETTA, April 30.

Preliminary discussions of the Anglo-Afghan Chaman Commission which has assembled at Chaman are now complete and Criminal outstanding disputes between the inhabitants of Quetta-Pishin district and Kandahar Province are being settled, several having been already decided. The Afghan authorities have forwarded 114 cases while British cases number only 36. These disputes mainly refer to transborder raids, murders and cattle lifting.—A. P.

PROSCRIBED BOOKS IN BIHAR

PATNA, April 29.

The Government of Bihar proscribed the following books under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:—

1. The manifesto of the Central Committee of Revolutionary Party of the Indian Working Class (The Communist Party), 1935, document in English.

2. Hussain-i-Mzlum, pamphlet in Urdu written by one Shokh of Lahore published by Qazu Habib-ullah and printed by Mian Chanan Din at the Sebir Electric Press, Lahore.—United Press.

Shadow Of Foreign Political Cloud In Stock Exchange

SHARP BREAK IN SWISS FRANC

Rallying Tendency Towards The Close

WALL STREET NERVOUS AND UNDECIDED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON: April 30.

STOCK EXCHANGE:—Though the continuance of good domestic trade reports failed to dispel the shadow of foreign political clouds, the late rally by Internationals imparted a better tone to the rest of the market and prices frequently rallied from the day's lowest levels.

Foreign Exchanges were dominated by a further sharp break in Swiss Franc, which is mainly attributed to nervous withdrawal of foreign capital owing to central European anxieties. Towards the close of markets, however, the spot rate rallied strongly closing 15.20-1|2 compared with 15.21 at opening.

Wall Street was undecided, fluctuating nervously.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday April 21	£98
Wednesday April 22	£97 7/8
Thursday April 23	£97 3/4
Friday April 24,	£97 3/4
Monday, April 27,	£97 3/4
Tuesday, April 28,	£97 3/4
Wednesday, April 29,	£97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 30.

3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities were generally firm. Other sections were dull and easier on Wall Street advices but there was no real selling pressure in evidence. Internationals and oil shares show rallying disposition.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 20-0

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (45-6) 45-6

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (127-7 1/2) 127-0

Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £88 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2

University Ordinary (32-0) 31-0

Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-9) 122-6

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 156-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Distillers (101-3) 100-3

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (11-6) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 62-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 48-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-3

Western Limited Ordinary (24-9) 24-1 1/2.

Inter Nickels (£45) £45 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 30.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/8) £112 3/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Empire of India Ceylon (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Gula Kelampong (27-6) 26-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14) £14

East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 65-6

Rand Iman (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8

Moddar New (53-1 1/2) 52-6

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 43-9

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 43-9

Anglo Iranian (93-9) 92-6

Burma Oil (96-3) 95-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (20-0) 20-3

Shell Transport (95-1 1/2) 92-6

Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £32 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 1/2) £47 3/4

L M Ford (£24 1/4) £23 7/8

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £23 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2

London Board G Stock (£104 3/4) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 30.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 63 1/8) dol 60 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 32 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 59 3/4) dol 57

U S Steel Preference (dol 124) dol 122-6

KEEN CONTEST IN PUNJAB

Brisk Canvassing For Next Year's Assembly Elections

FEROZEPUR, April 30.

Although the Punjab Assembly elections under the new constitution are due to take place next year, canvassing and propaganda have already begun and the names of probable candidates from the districts are being discussed.

MUSLIM SEATS

There are three Muslim constituencies. In Fazilka there will probably be a triangular contest. In Zira-Moga constituency the likely candidates are Mr. Tassaduq Hussain, nephew of Sir Fazal Hussain, Mohamed Shafi of Gunjanwala who will stand on Ahrar ticket, Mr. Nissar Ali Kazalbash, Mr. Ahmed Bux of Moga and Chaudhury Baddar Din, pleader. In Ferozepur-Muktesar constituency Nawab Shah Nawaz of Hamdot will probably find an Ahrar candidate opposing him this time.

In the Sikh constituencies the fight will be a stiff one.

As regards the Hindu constituencies the position is as yet obscure. In the rural constituency, Ludhiana-Ferozepur, excluding the towns, Lala Nihal Chand, M.L.C. and Lal Jalmal Ram, Rais of Katehra are the likeliest candidates.

Nothing is known about the urban constituency. There might be a Hindu Mahasabha candidate too.

Ahrar propaganda is said to be in full swing in the rural areas. Needless to say it remains to be seen whether Congress comes into the picture or not.—United Press.

TOURIST CAR FATALITY

Two Women And One Boy Killed At Cuddapah

MADRAS, April 30.

Three were killed and several others seriously injured when a tourist car conveying a party of pilgrims, including women and children, who were returning home, descended into a ditch and overturned, says a Cuddapah message. It appears that a bullock cart was coming from the opposite direction when seeing the car the bullocks got frightened and bolted, dragging the cart, which eventually turned upside down.

Meanwhile the car, in an attempt to avoid passing over the cart, fell into a ditch and overturned with the result that two women and one boy were killed and other occupants were seriously injured.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

STUDENT SUES BOMBAY EDITOR

Mr. Y. D. Chitale, a senior B.A. student of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has filed a suit for defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code against the editor of the "Swarajya"—a Bombay Marathi daily—for publishing report in his paper to the effect that the Vile Parle police officer informed their correspondent that Mr. Chitale was not at all assaulted by robbers but that it was a case of mere dream.

Mr. S. K. Ambedkar appeared on behalf of the complainant.

Sabitagowri, wife of a jewellery-broker, died in the Harikishondas Hospital, to-day, following burns all over her body.

Evidence showed that the woman, aged 21, was turning the wall-lamp on April 26 last, when her sari caught fire.

The husband giving evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, narrated his abortive attempts to save his wife when he heard cries from her.

The Coroner recorded an "accidental death" verdict.

The uncle of a milk-vendor named Udatnarayan Ramcharan, residing at Borivli after anxiously awaiting his nephew's arrival and finding that he did not turn up till yesterday, began making inquiries.

This was the evidence given by him, to-day, before the City Coroner.

Witness gathered from his inquiries made from a Police Constable, that the man named Udat Narayan was fatally mowed down by a down local train, while he was getting down the platform at Borivli on Tuesday last, before the train had come to a stop.

Ramacharan sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died the next day.

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the City Coroner.

A proprietor of the Olympia Cinema, Baroda, who is on a visit to Bombay to purchase films, was relieved of his purse containing Rs. 318-2-9 last evening in the premises of the Manohar Film Distributing Co., Tribhuvan Road, where he was in the pleasant occupation of reading a book called "Naseeb-ka-Chakkar" (Wheel of Fortune).

It was stated that the only person in the premises at the time was Prabhudas Walji, the Editor of "Vilas".

The complainant was absent for a period of 15 minutes and it was alleged that when he returned, he could not find his purse which he had left on the table.

After questioning the accused, Prabhudas Walji, he handed him over to the Lamington Road Police with whom he lodged a complaint.

The property stolen was recovered almost to its full capacity (i.e., Rs. 316-0-9).

The accused was produced before the Girgaum Court and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100, in default to be remanded into custody till May 13.

A person, who is alleged to have stolen books as well as some other property, valued at Rs. 66, of Dr. M. V. Athale, residing on the 3rd floor of the Servants of India Building, Sandhurst Road, was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police under peculiar circumstances this morning and was produced before the Girgaum Magistrate later.

Accused was remanded to police custody till May 13th.

The incident took place a week back and two days later the doctor saw one of his books in the shop-window of a secondhand bookseller in Thakurdwar.

It appears the accused, Ambadas Tricumdas, was seen this morning at Lamington Road actually with the coat of the doctor on his back and was promptly arrested by the police.

It seems the accused is an acquaintance of the doctor. Rs. 26 worth of property was recovered.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY, WHEN IT IS COOL AND REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR)

					p.m.		p.m.
Saturday	2nd	May	1936	xx	Moonlight Cruise.	9-00	11-30
Sunday	3rd	,	,	xx	Round Elephanta.	3-30	7-30
,,	3rd	,,	,,	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30

Fare per person: x 0-12-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0.

MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA

AH Wilderness!

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Picture

Starring Wallace BEERY Lionel BARRYMORE ALINE MacMAHON ERIC LINDEN CECILIA PARKER SPRING BYINGTON

A CLARENCE BROWN PRODUCTION

Produced by Hunt Stromberg

Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

• M-G-M outbid all other companies to acquire for the screen the play that was a sensation on Broadway, and that captured the heart of America on tour! Every heartbeat, every moment of drama, of tenderness, laughter and tears in Eugene O'Neill's great play are here now in a superb motion picture whose memory you'll cherish for all time!

Central Cinema

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI RD. OFF QUEEN'S RD.—'Phone 27787

NEXT SATURDAY

Lovely, Adorable, Beautiful ANN SOTHERN in the greatest musical comedy of the year

THE GIRL FRIEND

Plans Open—Book Early. 'Phone 27787.

THE CENTRAL BAR IS FULLY LICENSED.

New York Cotton Affected By Decline In Securities

Market Eased On May Liquidation And Hedging

TRADERS HOLDING OFF PENDING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, April 30.

The Stock Exchange suffered another fall with unconvincing rallies in some issues more than offset by the easiness of many prominent scrips. In spite of better industrial and trade news, Wall appears to be still apprehensive regarding the European situation.

Demand on the Cotton Exchange was apparently indifferent. However, the pressure was rather light and there were no signs of Pool liquidating their May contracts.

Having ruled steady during the initial stage, the Chicago wheat lost one cent per bushel at the close. Most of the general interest is centered round crop and weatheer news. Selling pressure was limited.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Trading in July commenced with a drop of one point with July standing at 11.08—1. Immediately it touched 11.10 plus 1 being the highest for the day.

Throughout the session market ruled quiet with small fluctuations. Most of the operators are anxiously awaiting further development with regards to the European situation. At the time of Liverpool close July went back to the opening level. But later market showed signs of weakness on scattered selling transactions. Selling on the part of foreign interests further nourished the declining trend July touching 11.01—8 being the lowest for the day. Further slump in securities also caused a bearish atmosphere in the market. Weather news were rather favourable.

Later, market assumed a steady tone in absence of further hammering pressure and prices gradually improved slightly mostly outside support. Finally July finished at 11.04—5. The spot closed at 11.60 (—09).

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the decline in American futures, the New Orleans cotton market also ruled weak May and July finally finishing at 11.35—4 and 10.96—6. The spot here closed at 11.35—7.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Though expected to open at unchanged rates, the Liverpool cotton market opened with a rise of one poin July being quoted at 5.97 plus 1. Due to some trade support prices improved further two points being the highest for the day. But later the improvement was soon lost and a downward trend set in influenced by liquidating and hedging operations. However, the pressure on the new crop was not so strong.

Fluctuations were mostly two sided—later prices again improved due to some straddle buying but in absence of fresh support market remained quiet. Finally July was quoted at 5.96 (unchanged) the spot finished at the previous level to 6.52.

EAST INDIAN.

This market ruled quiet with a firm undertone May and July gaining two points in their respective positions.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian group ruled irregular Sakel May and Upper July finally standing at 8.70 plus 4 and 6.98—1 respectively.

The Alaxandrian market remained closed.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July Highest (10.02 A.M.) 11.10 plus 1
New York July Lowest (1.58 P.M.) 11.01—1
Liverpool July Highest 5.99 plus 3
Liverpool July Lowest 596—

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market eased on May liquidation and hedge selling in July and March. Favourable rains in Central Belt.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities, scattered May liquidation and hedge selling in July. To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Market closed steady.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Liverpool: Decline due long liquidation owing better weather and loan cotton hedging New York tone steady and severe decline unlikely.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Favourable weather and a further slump in Wall Street depressed prices, deepite no indication of the Pool's liquidation of their May 'futures.'

The weekly Weather Report read as follows:—

"Conditions have improved. Rainfall in Texas and Arkansas has been very beneficial to the crop but Oklahoma it is still deficient. Planting and germination are generally backward owing to temperatures being very much under normal."

The following weather cable was sent off by our Head Office early yesterday morning:—

"Weather slightly warmer. Light rains East Texas, heavy rains Arkansas, Central Belt, more rain expected. Looks lower."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 29

May	11.45—04
July	11.04—05
October	10.17—04
December	10.17—04
January	10.19—04
Middling Spot	11.60—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 29

May	11.35—04
July	10.96+94
Middling Spot	11.35—07

NEW YORK

New York, April 29

New York 10-55 a.m.	
May	11.45—03
July	11.08
Noon Call—	
May	11.46—01
July	11.07—01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 29

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 29

April	6.20
May	6.14
June	6.04
July	5.98
August	5.83
September	5.70—1
October	5.62
November	5.56
December	5.55
January	5.55
February	5.55
March	5.55
April	5.54
Middling Spot	6.52
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	5.99
October	5.64—1

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 29

F G F Sakellaridis—	
May	8.70
July	8.54
October	8.46
November	8.32
January	8.23
March	8.18
F G F Spot	9.00

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 29

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.31
Fine (Good staple)	5.46
Superfine (Good staple)	5.61
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.28
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.58
Bengal—	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.25
Scinde—	
Fully good	4.34
Fine	4.46
Superfine	4.58

SEEDS

London, April 29

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
April sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
April May sellers	£12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
April May sellers	£13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
April May sellers	£12-11-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
April May sellers	£12-11-3

LINSEED OIL

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt

London, April 29

May sellers	26/1 1/2
May August sellers	26/3

PRODUCE

London, April 29

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	31/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 29

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt

April May nominal 6/10 1/2

C and F Bombay per cwt

April May nominal 6/7 1/2

C and F Calcutta per cwt

April May nominal 6/7 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7

BOMBAY COTTON

Bulls Unload

Bombay, April 30.

The New York cotton prices continued a bearish trend yesterday due to weakness in Stock Exchange and the general liquidating pressure—market looked nervousness due to discouraging surrounding factors with traders still awaiting further news about the European situation. Only trade remains moderate buyers. Weekly weather was considered as favourable. Foreign selling and hedging brought down the July position to a decline of eight points but before the close market improved a little outside support. Chicago wheat having ruled steady closed weak.

Following a small drop in American futures our local market for Broach J-A opened at Rs. 200 and improved by about a quarter of a rupee on scattered purchase. But this level again induced some selling from prominent offices as a result of which J-A went down to Rs. 199 thereafter market assumed a quiet tone and the selling pressure also weakened.

As expected, the Liverpool July opened at a decline of two points and later was quoted at unchanged rates. However, the market was not much affected J.|A. ranging between half a rupee. During the closing stage market assumed a very quite tone trading being very small.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A.|M.	198	8	0
Broach J.-A.	199	0	0
Broach 1937 A.-M.	195	8	0
Oomra May	185	12	0
Oomra July	185	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	177	0	0
Bengal May	158	0	0
Bengal July	155	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	142	12	0
Teji-Mandi	9	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
U. P.	...	168	164	159	156
Punjab	...	168	164	159	156
Oomra No. 3	195	192	189	185	...
C. P. No. 1	208	205	202	198	...
C. P. No. 2	201	198	195	191	...
Broach No. 2	...	208	205	202	198
Punjab-Ame.	...	220	217	214	210
Surat	...	244	241	238	234
Rajpipla	...	230	236	233	229
Navsari	...	250	247	244	240

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 30.

100 Langli and Co. Laherigaga 6 1/4 on
49 Toyomankwak Bhopal 191
200 Bombay Dying Mill Bhadarpur 209
96 Bombay Dyeing Mill Deral 209
196 Phinix Mill Adoni 203 1/2
50 Raghuvanshi Mill Bodeli 31 on
61 Langli and Co. Chuda 2 off
230 Langli and Co. Khandwa 189 1/2
51 Gill and Co. Nasirabad 169 1/2
52 Volkart Bros. Jaipur Old 140
85 Volkart Bros Jaipur 157
23 Kotak and Co. Jaipur 158 3/4
63 Shrinivas Mill Gadag Upland old 198
71 Shrinivas Mill Gadag Upland old
76 Toyomankwak Chopda 192 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal Superfine	166/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F.G.	161/162
C.P. 1 Fine	200/201
C.P. 2 Fine	195/196
Arvi Fine	196/197
Khamgaon Fine	190/192
Berar Fine	189/191
Khamhaon Fine	190/192
Mulkapur Fine	185/188
Khandesh Fine	183/185
Jalna/Sailu	180/183
Burwah Sanavad	190/192
Mathia	175/178
Broach Fine	203/210
Dhollera	202/204
Punjab/American	203/213
Sindh-American	203/213
Cambodia	260/265
Compta	228/233
Westerns	198/208
Miraj	208/213
Jagadia Ankleshwar	233/238
Surat	234/245
Navsari	250/253
Kampala	332/333
Busoga	331/332
Manza	303/308

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£37-0-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£37-1-3
Standard Copper 3 months	£37-7-6
Electrolytic copper New York.—	£41-12-6
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-2-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Tone:—Steady.	

EXCHANGES

London, April 29

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.93 15/16
Paris	74.98
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.27 3/4
Brussels	29.22 1/2
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.31
Prague	23.56

LINSEED AND WHEAT

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Owing to its being payment day, the Bombay Linseed and wheat market did not show any activity this morning when prices were nominally quoted around the previous level.

Foreign advices were also less encouraging. Chicago wheat showed a drop of almost one cent per bushel owing to favourable weather reports while Liverpool wheat comparatively closed steady

Buenos Aires Linseed maintained a steady tone and finished with small rise but London markets did not show any departure from its previous close.

Later the prices in both the markets declined slightly on scattered selling operations.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	4	0
Linseed Sept.	7	8	0
Wheat May	4	6	9
Wheat Sept.	4	7	0
Tejimandi Linseed Sept.	0	6	3
Tejimandi Wheat Sept.	0	4	3

SILVER STEADY

BOMBAY, April 30.

The silver section of the local bullion market to-day ruled quiet and showed no price movements during the initial stage.

The silver prices in London yesterday were quoted at a decline of 1|16d. for both spot and forward positions. New York silver ruled unchanged at 44 3|4 cents. While the Montreal futures closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points for May and July. Shanghai closed at 1-2 1|2.

Trading for Vaishak started at Rs. 50|5 about an anna higher than the expectation. However, the trading was devoid of any interest. Business looks to be still very much restricted due to any active interest on the part of operators Bears operators also remain apparently quiet.

Later, some easiness was noticeable due to scattered selling operations. 1st Settlement moving between Rs. 50-6 and Rs. 50-6-6. The undertone was little weak.

At 5-30 p.m. the market was quoted as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	50	6	0
Vaishak	50	6	0
Jyestha	50	7	6
Teji-handi Jyestha	1	4	0

GOLD QUIET

The local gold market also ruled dull and uninteresting with price movements at a standstill. Market feels the want of outside support. However, a steady tone is maintained. London gold was quoted at £7-0-9 1|2 at a decline of 1d..

Trading with Vaishak commenced at Rs. 34|13|7 1|2 slightly higher than the general expectation.

To-day's Sterling-Dollar and the Franc opened at 4.94 and 75.00 respectively. This caused a little better feeling in the market.

However, later, a better tone was noticeable and the rate improved slightly due to small buying by Chokseys.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	13	6
Vaishak	34	13	6
Jyesth	34	14	0
Tejimandi Vaishak	0	2	6
Tejimandi Jyesth	0	4	6
Sovereign	22	11	3

LONDON SILVER

London, April 29

Spot	20 3/16
Forward	20 3/16

GOLD BAR

London, April 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-9 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, April 29

Copper Braziers	£50 5/6
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	£207 1/2
Yellow Metal	£40 3/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

SEEDS MARKET

Bombay, April 30.

In the seeds market at Mandvi the turnover was small owing to lack of support losses confined to fractions only.

Later rates were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut May	39	12	0
Groundnut August	40	0	0
Castorseeds May	6	12	6
Castorseeds September	34	15	0
Cottonseeds May	19	10	0
Cottonseeds September	20	3	0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 29

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	9
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	41
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	28
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	65
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	77
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel and Tel	151 1/2
Western Union Telg	74 1/2
Radio Corporation	10
Chesapeake and Ohio	54
New York Central	32 1/4
Union Pacific R R	118
Great North Pfd	32
Northern Pacific Rly	26
Bethelehem Steel	46
United States Steel	85 3/4
Southern Pacific R R	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
General Motor	60 1/4
Int Cement	43
St Oil of N J	37
National Dairy	21
Chase Bank	34
National City Bank	31
Amr Celanese	23
Sun Life of Canada	500
Int Nickel of Canada	44
American Smelting	73
North Amr Com	24
Sears Roebeck	62

Market weak with downward tendency.

Total business: 2 million

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 29

Broach A|M opening 199 1/2; highest 199 3/4; lowest 199 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Broach J|A opening 199 3/4; highest 200 3/4; lowest 199 3/4; closing 200 1/2

Broach A|M 1937 opening 195 1/2; highest 196 1/2; lowest 195 1/2; closing 196 1/4

Oomra May opening 186 1/4; highest 186 1/4; lowest 186; closing 186 1/4

Oomra July opening 185 1/2; highest 185 3/4; lowest 185 1/2; closing 185 1/2

Bengal May opening 156 1/2; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156 1/2; closing 157 3/4

Bengal July opening 153 1/2; highest 155; lowest 153 1/2; closing 155

Bengal D|J opening 142 3/4; highest 143 1/2, lowest 142 3/4; closing 143 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 9 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 29

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

RUBBER

London, April 29

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 9/16

BOMBAY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,248	278,787
Central India	1,554	248,344
Barsi and Nagar	1,362	130,440
Hyderabad-Gaorani	302	35,282
Berar	2,153	305,657
Central Provinces	253	35,600
Total Oomras	7,873	1,104,560
Dholera	4,952	124,750
N.-W. Provinces	31	61,574
Rajputana	253	69,729
Sind-Punjab	2,263	430,462
Broach	6,271	332,681
Coompta and Dharwar	575	32,972
Westerns-Northerns	541	23,690
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	10,297
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	585	156,762
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	23,498	2,371,399

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29rd Apr.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,493	373,957
Japan and China	3,518	912,069
Coast Ports	575	25,496
Up-country by Rail	...	140,746
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	57,632
Total	5,586	1,509,900

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/13/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/9; Closing Rs. 6/12/6; Clearing Rs. 6/12/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/14; Lowest Rs. 34/11/6; Closing Rs. 34/15; Clearing Rs. 34/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 39/10; Lowest 39/7/6; Closing Rs. 39/12; Clearing Rs. 39/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 39/15; Highest Rs. 40/1; Lowest Rs. 39/14; Closing Rs. 40; Clearing Rs. 40.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs., 19/10; Highest Rs. 19/11; Lowest Rs. 19/7/6; Closing Rs. 19/10; Clearing Rs. 19/10.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 20/6/6; Highest Rs. 20/7/3; Lowest Rs. 20/5; Closing Rs.

Stock Exchange Shows Decidedly Healthy Tone

SHIVRAJPUR RISES STILL FURTHER

A Fair Enquiry In Cements

BOMBAY, April 30.

Opening at round about previous level a gradual improvement was noticeable but the higher rate again attracted selling from jobbers.

Tata Defd. touched to-day the lowest 503-12, went up to 510 and finally closed steady at 508-2. Round about 506-4 some buying is always visible which does not allow the market to go under that level. To-day's tone was distinctly healthy and with the passing of the day a gradual improvement will naturally be expected.

Tata Ordinary remained very steady round about Rs. 147 and closed at almost the same level.

As predicted, Shivrajpur have registered a good rise to-day in view of the opening of the mines, and good demand for Manganese owing to the rearmament programme still a further rise can reasonably be expected.

Hydro Electric Section suffered a good fall but towards the finish recovered a little.

Cements ruled steady throughout with Bundis and Punjab coming in for good enquiry. There was little activity in Mills with the exception of Kohinoor which attracted good buying from prominent quarters and in view of the very progressive working the Mills, this share may be particularly marked for a good rise.

Govt. Paper fluctuated within a narrow range with a downward trend and closed at Rs. 98.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 30.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	673 2
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	153 12
100	Central India	214 6
100	Colaba	112 8
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	151 4
1000	Hindustani	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	177 8
250	Laxmi	573 12
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	99 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 30

Century 158/12
Bombay Dyeing 672 71 72 73/12
Kohinoor 178 77/8
Central India 213 14/6
New Great 98 99/6
Simplex 61/14
Swadeshi 155/10 155
Bundi 37/2 6 12
I Cement 442 43 42 43/2
Punjab 26/14 11 27
Shahabad 481 80 82/8
Andhra 1331 26 30 27/8
Tata Hydro 158/12
Tata Power 1471 68 72 73 75
Tram Ord 153/12 7
T Steel Defd 508 10 4 8
T Steel Ord 147 146/4 147/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 169/12 4 169
Bellapur 160 160/10 160
B Steam 276/14 78/12
B Burma 387 88 86 91 92/8

100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	61 14
100	Swadeshi	155 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1145 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANK	
50-100	Baroda	106 0
25-50	Central	32 2
500	Imperial	1531 4
125-500	Im. Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	128 12
100	Reserve Bank	129 4
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 12
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	44? 2
40	Katni Def.	2310 0
100	Katni Ord.	362 8
75	Okha	272 8
10	Punjab	27 0
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	129 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	4,990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1527 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	153 7
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 3
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	158 12
1000	Tata Power	1475 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	886 4
100	C.Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	32 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	508 2
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	122 12

50	Belapur Sugar	160 0
250	Bombay Steam	278 12
125	Bombay Burma	392 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	138 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5 11
50	Bombay Telephone	106 0
100	Indian Bleaching	107 8
100	Indian Radio	501 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	16 5
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	14 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
	Govt. Paper	98-2-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/0/0
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
4 per cent 1943 110/11
4 per cent 1960/70 113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98, declined to Rs. 97/14/6 on Calcutta selling premium, but closed at Rs. 98/15/0.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 29

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 29

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 7/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£102 3/4
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHER OZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances. J6

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1936

"Iron Has Entered Soul Of India"

"Repression Must Go" Demands Satyamurthi

ALARMING SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

MADRAS, April 29.

"The Lucknow Congress is often criticised as having decided nothing. This criticism is based on ignorance or prejudice or both" observed Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., speaking at a public meeting on "Lucknow Congress" at the Congress House this evening.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said, No doubt the Lucknow Congress disappointed those politicians on the fence who wanted to patronise the Congress by joining it if it decides in favour of office acceptance. In my opinion, it did so rightly. To the Congress, office can at best only be a means to an end, namely the getting rid of the constitution in favour of an agreed constitution.

"It also disappointed those who, without any alternative programme merely want the Congress to plough the sands of verbal revolution. The Congress rightly decided to leave the question to be decided at the proper time by the A.I.C.C. after consulting the P.C.C.'s.

Content To Wait

"Speaking for myself I could have got a vote at Lucknow in favour of acceptance of office if I wanted but I do not want a merely majority vote. I want practically the unanimous vote of the Congress. I am content to wait. Time is with me. If, however, the world situation alters or the Indian situation alters and the constitution goes to the scrap-heap, none will be happier than myself.

But the most important resolution of the Congress, according to the speaker, was on the suppression of civil liberties both in British India and in the Indian States. Sufficient importance has not been attached to the significant declaration of the Congress at Lucknow that at no period since the great revolt of 1857 has the suppression of civil and personal liberties and the repression of Indian people been so much a normal feature of British administration in India as it is today. The iron has entered the soul of India, and if she should be softened this repression must go.

Anti-War Resolve

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti said, "The next important resolution was the declaration by the Congress of its opposition to the participation of India in any imperialist war. This may seem to be academic to-day. But sooner than many people imagine it will become a live issue.

"The Congress expressed another sore grievance on the status of Indians abroad. The Congress has declared itself anxious to establish closer contact with the masses. I am against any functional representation of non-Congress organisations in the Congress. The Congress claims to represent the masses of India. It must make good that claim by increasing its membership a thousand fold and by disinterested service to the masses. It cannot share that claim with other organisations.

Attitude Towards States

"The Congress attitude towards the Indian States may not have been as strong as some people of the Indian States desire. But there cannot be any ambiguity about it. The Congress wants swaraj on a democratic basis just as much for the people of the Indian States as for the people of the rest of India".

Dealing with Congress attitude towards peasants, the lecturer said, "The appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry constitute a challenge alike to the Government and to the Congress. The Government may afford to ignore it but the Congress dare not. Hence the Congress is consulting the various provincial Committees for the drawing up of an all-India and provincial agrarian programme safeguarding the interests of the peasants relieving agricultural indebtedness and substantial reduction in rent and revenue demands with the fostering of industry for relieving rural unemployment."

Same Objective

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti said, "The Congress has been a great disappointment to those who hoped for a split at Lucknow. My sympathies go out to them. But I desire to tell them that to us Congressmen no differences are so great or so fundamental so long as we are united in our desire for complete independence and we recognise that the Congress is the only organisation which can lead us to it. We have full faith in the democratic nature of the Congress and we are confident that it will decide wisely and patriotically. Even if we differ we shall remain within the Congress and try to convert it to our view. There shall never be a split in the Congress."—A.P.

The All-India Mallah Mahasabha will be held at Dehri-on-Sone on May 6 and continue till the 9th May. Rai Saheb Ram Charan, Advocate of Lucknow has been elected President.

RATNAGIRI ROCKED

Suburban Villages Experience Mild 'Quake Shock

RATNAGIRI, April 30.

An earthquake shock of mild intensity was felt in a few suburban villages near Ratnagiri at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The village of Kelye Basni and several others were shocked when their furniture and houses were shaken and some were severely jolted. No untoward incident is reported so far.

The weather is very sultry, strong winds and rough seas causing steamers to roll heavily. There are signs of imminent rain. Skies are cloudy.

Shahapurkar world tourist on push bike gave a performance last night of physical feats and tricks, the programme including feats of fire walking and live burial which were highly appreciated by a large audience.—A. P.

CRASHED INTO MOTOR LORRY

Gurkha Rifles Officer Sustains Injuries

QUETTA, April 30.

Capt. S. F. Harvey Williams of the 2/7 Gurkha Rifles who was returning to Quetta on a motorcycle crashed into a motor lorry coming from the opposite direction last evening on Quetta-Baleli road and became unconscious. He was removed to the British Military Hospital.

He has received injuries of a multiple nature and suffered concussion of the brain, remaining unconscious all last night. This morning's report indicates his favourable progress.—A. P.

K. M. MUNSHI ON CONGRESS DECISION ON STATES

BANGALORE: April 29.

In an interview to the Press, Mr. K.M. Munshi said that the resolution passed by the Lucknow session of the Congress postponing the question of office acceptance was the only suitable course.

Further, in regard to the States' people's interests, he said that the Congress never withheld sympathy from the aspirations of the States' people, but freedom for States' people would only follow when freedom was achieved by British India. The present policy of the Congress of not interfering with the internal affairs of the States was the best.—A.P.

PREPARING FOR LABOUR CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

Preparations in connection with the Labour Conference at Ahmedabad on May 3 are proceeding rapidly.

Thousands of workers are expected to attend the conference. Invitations have been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. Jaiprakash, Narendradeo, Masani, Meherally, Khedgikar, Mrs. Manibahen Mulji, Ranadive, and other prominent labour and Socialist workers.

Mr. T. S. Srinivasa Rao, Gottu Vadyam artiste and Mr. Hari Rao, violinist, will give a concert at Matunga on Saturday. They are the son and brother respectively of the late Sakharam Rao, who was one of the veterans in that line. Gottu Vadyam is like "Veena" and is operated by a sliding device. The instrument is claimed to be an approximation to human voice.

WORK FOR COMMON CAUSE

Jawaharlal's Appeal To United Nagpur Congressmen

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

The Congress workers of this city were divided into two groups for the last two years and many persons failed to bring about a settlement between them. It is entirely due to the efforts and tactful handling of the situation the Panditji has effected the compromise in the Congress rank and file and both the leaders Dr. Khare and Seth Poonamchandji Ranka joined their hands in the presence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the meeting held at the Tilak Vidyalaya on 26th April last.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on invitation of Seth Poonamchandji visited the Khadi Bhandar on the same day at about 5-30 p.m. There were present many Congress workers including Dr. Khare, Messrs. Awari, Rajabhau Dangre, Dhawale Salve Naidu A. S. Patwardhan, Govindrao Pradhan Date Seth Aidan Binzani, Bhikulal Chandak (Kelod) and Munnalal Shah. Acharya Narendra Dev of Benares was also present. After serving Sharbat, Pansupari, etc. Mrs. Dhanvatidevi Ranka garlanded and applied "Tilak" on the forehead of Panditji and presented Rs. 7 with a cocoanut. Other gentlemen and ladies then presented their respective "Bhent", totalling Rs 59.

WORK FOR COMMON CAUSE.

Pt. Jawaharlal then addressed the gathering and expressed satisfaction for the compromise arrived at between the two groups and appealed them to work for the liberation of the country and to carry on the Congress programme vigorously. While thanking the President, Seth Poonamchandji hoped that both the groups would work shoulder to shoulder in the Congress cause. The function came to an end amidst usual Congress Slogans.

Panditji also visited the Asahyog Ashram managed by Mr. Awari, at Siraspeth. Sethji also took the party to his New Basti and explained the idea underlying it. Panditji then left Nagpur for the Bori Kisan Conference.

SOCIALIST PLANS FOR U. P. & DELHI

Committee Formed To Organise Volunteer Corps

MEERUT, April 28.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Provincial Congress Socialist Party was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. M. L. Johri. It was resolved to organise the peasants of Meerut, Mazaffarnagar and Delhi districts.

A Committee with the following persons was formed for the purpose;

Messrs. Shanti Swarup, Ratan Prakash, Jai Ram Sharma, Gauri Shanker, Shri Gopal and Shrimati Satya Vati and Shrimati Draupati Devi.

It was also decided to organise the Volunteer Corps in all the districts of the Delhi province and Mr. Johri was elected organiser. It was further decided to celebrate the 'May Day' in the Province.—United Press

PUNJAB INVITES JAWAHAR

Congressmen Decide To Hold Conference At End Of May

LAHORE, April 29.

Considerable political activity is noticeable here. While Mr. Jinnah is holding consultations with the Ahrar and other Muslim leaders in connection with the Muslim League's programme in the Punjab, a Congressmen's meeting at Lajpatrai Bhavan decided to organise an election campaign on behalf of the Congress throughout the province.

Members of the Provincial Congress Committee held informal consultations with Muslim and Sikh Congressmen from all over the province separately. It is understood that both Sikh and Muslim Congressmen favoured the organisation of an election campaign immediately and Sikh Congressmen have formed a sub-committee including Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar to organise the Sikh Constituencies.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee held later two sub-committees were formed to hold consultations with Muslim and Hindu political parties of the province respectively with a view to threshing out the possibilities of alliances with other parties. The Committee also decided to hold a Provincial Political Conference at Gujranwala at the end of May and to request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit the Punjab in connection with Congress work in the province.—A. P.

What Happened At Wardha?

LEADERS KEEP MUM

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Members of the Congress Working Committee arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Wardha by the Calcutta Mail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai will stay in Bombay for about a week and in between pay a flying visit to Gujerat. He will later join Mahatma Gandhi, who is going for rest in the Nandi Hills, where a spacious Bungalow has been placed at the disposal of the Mahatma by the Government of Mysore.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar will be staying here till Friday when he will be leaving for Madras.

Though there appears to have been a hot discussion in the Working Committee between the two sections within the Coalition Cabinet, the members of the two sections have agreed on one point namely not to utter a syllable regarding what happened within the four walls of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's residence.

There was not much difficulty in the formation of the Parliamentary Committee and one of the Left-Wing leaders Acharya Narendra Dev is on the Committee. While considering the question of the formation of the Labour Committee, it is thought probable that the Socialists pleaded for more representation on the Committee.

The consideration of appointing an Organisational Committee to carry on the agrarian programme has been postponed till the Sub-Committee submits its report.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held sometime in June by which time it is expected that the additional members to the A.I.C.C., will be elected by the P.C.C.'s. Immediately after that, election, a meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be called.

NO GIANT TRANSMITTERS FOR INDIA

Govt. Expert Advises Smaller Broadcasting Stations

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In pursuance of the recommendations of Mr. Kirkee, Technical Adviser to Government of India, the latter is understood to have decided to abandon the scheme of installing powerful transmitters at Calcutta and Bombay.

According to Mr. Kirkee, India, on account of the exorbitant cost of the receiver for long distance receptions and atmospheric conditions which are unfavourable, is not a suitable place for giant transmitters.

Instead of that Mr. Kirkee recommended small broadcasting stations should be scattered over all imporant centres of population. So far it is known, five such small transmitters will be erected in different centres of Bengal, including Dacca and Midnapore.—United Press.

At a meeting of the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League resolutions were passed expressing condolence on the deaths of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Khuddus Badsha Sahib, a former President of the League, Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee Sait and Khan Bahadur Mir Inuddin Sahib.

STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Executive To Consider Lucknow Resolutions

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference will be held at the Janmabhoomi Office on Saturday, May 2 at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the invitation by Karachi to hold the next Session of the Conference at Karachi.

(2) To elect the president for the next Session of the Conference.

(3) To Consider the resolutions passed by the Lucknow Congress about the Indian States.

(4) And such other matters as may be placed by the General Secretaries before the meeting.

The members of the Working Committee have invited Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, a member of the Working Committee to tea party at the Conference Office, 139 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, on Saturday May 2 at 5-30 p.m. in honour of his being elected the Mayor of Bombay.

BULLOCK CART SMASHED

Sequel To Collision With Punjab Mail

JHANSI, April 29.

The Divisional Traffic Supdt. Jhansi, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

At about 5.00 p.m. on the 28th April, the 5 Down Punjab Mail collided with a bullock cart at a level crossing, miles 779, near Sank, between Gwalior and Dholpur. The right hand thumb and fingers of the cartman were slightly injured. The bullocks were not injured. But the cart was smashed. First aid was rendered and the cartman was sent to the civil hospital at Morena.—A.P.

RUSSIAN ARRESTED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 28.

Woronzov (27), a Russian, was arrested on suspicion yesterday by the Intelligence Section of the Madras City Police, near Fort St. George. He had no passport nor could he satisfactorily explain his presence in Madras. He was taken to-day before Mr. J. Elliott, Commissioner of Police, who remanded him in custody pending

Woronzov, it is stated, came to Madras two days ago and had been wandering about the city. When arrested he was dressed in khaki shorts, a sporting banian and a helmet cap. He had no other kit. turdays 9-25 a.m.

Out of three blind boys sent up for the last Matriculation Examination of the Patna University two, came out successful and were placed in the second and the third division.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

ASSEMBLED BY INSPECTOR WADE, A GROUP OF SCOTLAND YARD MEN RECEIVE ORDERS----
4-7
DUE TO DETECTIVE DONAVAN'S WORK, WE KNOW THE PROBABLE HIDE-OUT OF THE JEWEL THIEVES --- THE "JOLLY SAILORS" TAVERN IN LIMEHOUSE! ALREADY WE HAVE A RING OF POLICEMEN AROUND THE ENTIRE AREA!--
THEY WILL SEARCH EVERYONE LEAVING THIS AREA --- OUR JOB IS TO RAID THIS STAR ----THE "JOLLY SAILORS" TAVERN!
WE DON'T KNOW WHO THE CROOKS ARE!--THEY MAY START SHOOTING! ---BUT WE MUST GET THE CROWN JEWELS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.